FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN, ZHAO HOLD SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

PY061712 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1558 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- The second round of talks between Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is visiting Argentina, has as its subject the increase of trade between the two nations. Alfonsin, the PRC premier, and the entourages of the two dignitaries met at 1020 local time (1320 GMT) in the Argentine president's office for the second round of talks.

The Argentine group comprised Foreign Minister Danta Caputo, Presidential Secretary General German Lopez, Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero, Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishing Secretary Lucio Reca, Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez, Central Bank Vice President Leopoldo Portnoy, Undersecretary for International Economic Relations Oscar Romero, Director of Asian and Oceanian Department Arturo Ossorio Arana, Secretary for International Relations and Worship Jorge Sabato, Minister for International Economic Affairs Jesus Sabra, and Argentine Ambassador the PRC Hector Subiza.

The Chinese group included State Council Councillor Chen Muhua, Special Assistant to the Premier Chen Chen, Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Vice Minister Wei Yumin, Special Assistant Yu Lei, Head of the Premier's Household Bai Meiqing, PRC Ambassador to Argentina Wei Baoshan, director of the General Office of the State Council Yin Jieyan, Protocol Department Deputy Director Yang Zengye, Deputy Director of American and Oceanian Affairs Department Zhen Yunao, Deputy Director of the Foreign Ministry Informations Department Li Juqing, Deputy Director of the Foreign Economic Relations Bureau of the State Planning Commission Wang Yiping, and Deputy Director of the Protection Department of the Ministry of Public Security Ma Shangzhi.

At the end of their talks the Argentine President and the PRC premier went to the White Hall of Government House where they received the greetings of the diplomatic corps led by Apostolic Nuncio Ubaldo Calabressi.

Bilateral Relations Discussed

PY070202 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (NA) -- PRC Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang today reiterated his country's support for Argentina's claim to the Malvinas Islands and for the need to seek new formulas for dealing with the huge Latin American foreign debt. Zhao underlined this support during the second work meeting held this morning with President Raul Alfonsin at Government House. Officials from both nations participated in the meeting. The meeting started at 1020 in President Alfonsin's office. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Secretary General German Lopez, Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero, Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Lucio Reca and Central Bank Vice President Leopoldo Portnoy participated in the meeting.

It has been unofficially learned that the main aspects of bilateral relations and the possibility of increasing cooperation between the two nations in every possible sphere were discussed during the meeting. The bilateral documents that Zhao and Caputo will sign tomorrow afternoon at San Martin Palace within the framework of the agreements achieved during the Chinese premier's visit were also reviewed.

At the end of the meeting, Alfonsin and Zhao went to the White Hall of Government House where they received the greetings of the diplomatic corps accredited to Buenos Aires. At that time, several diplomats expressed to Alfonsin their governments' satisfaction regarding the brilliant civic day experienced by Argentines on 3 November on the occasion of the Congressional elections.

Also present at the ceremony was Foreign Minister Caputo, who spoke to the press after the ceremony on the issues that were discussed in the meeting with Zhao Ziyang. Caputo said they discussed "aspects concerning the Malvinas issue," and Zhao reasserted his government's support for Argentina's claims as well as for the situation in the Antarctic. In this regard, it is well known that Argentina rejects the proposition to declare Antarctica a world patrimony. The foreign minister added that during the meeting "we discussed international detente, which must increase, and also the forthcoming U.S. Soviet summit meeting."

He noted: "We also discussed issues pertaining to disarmament, and later we discussed bilateral relations, in particular those issues pertaining to trade." He stated that on this issue "we tried to establish what the most practical and expeditious manner would be to increase bilateral trade. We grant a high priority to this objective, and we hope we shall be able to take a great step forward in our relations with the PRC." Caputo added: "Everyone is aware of the importance of the PRC market and the impact it may have on our economy." He noted that in the negotiations he is scheduled to hold with the PRC delegation "we shall continue to expand on some of the ideas that were discussed at this meeting aimed at establishing all the possible areas of trade between the two countries."

Zhao Fetes Alfonsin

PY070224 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight stressed that PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Argentina will be considered a highlight in our bilateral relations and in the cooperation that we have decided to implement because we have the political desire. (?The chief of state) gave a short speech during a reception that the visiting official gave for him at the PRC Embassy, located at the corner of Republiquetas and Triunvirato Streets in this capital.

After a toast, Alfonsin referred to the three large civilizations that met more than 500 years ago: the wheat civilization, the corn civilization and the rice civilization, which at that time was considered a big world without communications. But today, he stressed, wheat, corn and rice are to be found everywhere in the world as though they were symbols of universal unity based on fraternity, peace and justice, something that regrettably has not been achieved.

Vice President Victor Martinez, ministers, secretaries and representatives of the Armed Forces, including Chief of the Joint Staff Air Force General Teodoro Waldner, and the chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, General Hector Rios Erenu, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa and Air Force General Horacio Crespo were present at the reception. Also present were Deputy Marcelo Stubrin, Planning Secretary Bernardo Grinspun, and Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez, among others.

Alfonsin noted that we believe that the prime minister's visit will be a landmark in our bilateral relations and in the field of bilateral cooperation, which we are determined to carry out because this is our political desire.

For his part, Zhao Ziyang discussed the negotiations and the points of view that had been exchanged with leaders and friends of different Argentine sectors on bilateral relations. He said that he had noted with satisfaction that both parties share identical or similar points of views on a vast range of issues that have been discussed and that the two countries are sincerely willing to promote even more bilateral relations.

Caputo Pays Courtesy Call

PY062118 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1707 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- After conferring with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said: We are working on ways to establish a provisional, temporary mechanism so that, prior to the negotiation stage, we may start studying the many things we could exchange (with China).

After paying a courtesy call on the PRC premier at noon today, Caputo said the talks are going very well. Caputo said important progress has been made in our bilateral relations because we have attributed great significance to the PRC, first by developing trade with the Pacific countries and now specifically with China, which is no doubt one of the main countries of the Pacific.

Caputo said this provisional system requires 1 month of work by experts before starting negotiations. He added: This is not traditional, but we find it practical, especially because of the great receptivity we have found on the Chinese side. Finally, Caputo said the documents to be signed tomorrow had been previously prepared and that President Raul Alfonsin has been invited to visit the PRC, but that a date has yet to be set for this trip.

Zhao Visits Congress

PY061426 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1228 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived at 0900 local time (1200 GMT) at Congress to meet with Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez and the President of the Chamber of Deputies Carlos Pugliese. The large entourage of the PRC premier included the PRC ambassador to Argentina and other officials.

Meets Supreme Court President

PY061428 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- PRC State Council Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang this morning paid a formal visit to the Argentine Supreme Court and talked with its president, Jose Severo Caballero. The visitor arrived at the Justice Palace at 0945 local time (1245 GMT), accompanied by PRC Ambassador to Argentina Baoshan Wei and other members of his entourage. He immediately went to the office of the president of the Supreme Court with whom he spoke for approximately 20 minutes.

CHINESE REPORTAGE OF PREMIER ZHAO'S VISIT

For Chinese reportage on the visit to Argentina of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, including his 5 November arrival, talks with President Raul Alfonsin, state banquet held in his honor, and speech before the Argentine Council for Foreign Relations, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 6 November China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. TREASURY PREFERS ECONOMIC DEBT SOLUTION

PY070153 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1552 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David Mulford has indicated that his government has always said that the problem of the foreign debt has political aspects, but in order to achieve success in the long run we believe the debt should primarily remain in the economic and financial sphere in order to obtain a solution.

Mulford arrived at 1030 at Ezeiza Airport, and on his arrival he indicated the objective of his visit is to continue talks with the Argentine Government and to have a look at the Austral plan and its development. He will also discuss the implementation of the "Baker Plan" was announced in Seoul, Korea.

CAPUTO PURSUES FALKLANDS THROUGH DEBATE MEDIA

PY062309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1712 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- Referring to commentaries on the Malvinas that have appeared in British newspapers and answering questions as to whether they were challenging the Argentine Government, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today at noon stated: It is not a challenge, and I believe that the position of the two countries should be explained to international, British, and Argentine public opinion and for this there is no better method than an open debate.

Questioned by reporters at the end of his meeting with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, the foreign minister stressed that in this respect we have no fear. We have no problems in sitting down face-to-face with the media to discuss the British position regarding the Malvinas.

We have no fear, he added, because we believe that we have every chance to a debate of this nature, because our position is a just one, because our procedure is the most adequate, and because I believe that this is a diplomatic battle that is to be won on many fronts. The internal British front is one of the fronts that must be won.

The foreign minister also stated there is no better way to gain attention than through a debate of this nature and thus win over British public opinion; this is something that we Argentines are very reasonably seeking. He concluded by saying that, more than a challenge, it is a question of clarification, where the exchange of ideas is the civilized way to let the public know what is happening.

BOMB DAMAGES XEROX OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES

PY061045 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0958 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (NA) -- A bomb went off in the predawn hours this morning in the Xerox Corporation branch office at the corner of Libertad Avenue and Jaramillo Street in the Nunez neighborhood of this capital. The bomb caused considerable damage but no casualties. The explosion took place at 0130 local time, and the concussion shattered the main door of the building and glass on all seven floors of the building. It also destroyed some plaster-work.

STRIKES INVOLVING 400-500,000 REPORTED

Begun by Sao Paulo Metalworkers

PY060033 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] A conciliatory hearing is now under way to end a strike called by metalworkers in Sao Paulo State.

Representatives from the Group of 14 of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP], representatives from metalworkers unions of Sao Paulo and Guarulhos and the president of the Sao Paulo State Confederation of Metalworkers are attending the hearing at the Sao Paulo Labor Regional Court.

The strike command has claimed that 80 percent of the metalworkers are observing the strike, but FIESP sources have said that only 15 percent of those enterprises making up the Group of 14 have been affected by the strike.

Thus far (?10) people have been arrested in Sao Paulo and a still undetermined number of people have been arrested in the ABC region [Sao Paulo industrial belt]. The most serious incident occurred at the Caloi bicycle factory in Santo Amaro, when workers attempted to break into the factory.

Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto has been following up on the negotiations. He said that should workers and employers fail to reach an agreement, the labor courts will have to settle the conflict.

Some Violence Reported

PY060232 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Violent incidents in front of a bicycle factory, the arrests of 53 people, and a lack of raw materials and spare parts in the main factories occurred today in Sao Paulo during the first day of the strike, which is being carried out by more than 500,000 workers of 5 unions.

The strike, which is to be carried out for an indefinite period of time, has been called to demand real wage increases, an 8-hour work reduction per week, and quarterly salary increases.

For the first time in the history of Brazilian unionism, two antagonistic labor federations, with the support of independent unions, have united to formulate their salary demands in what appears to be the third great political challenge of the labor movement to Jose Sarney's government.

The Coordinating Board of the Working Class (CONCLAT), which is controlled by the Communist Party; the Government and Independent Party, [el Partido de Gobierno e Independientes]; and the Sole Workers Federation (CUT), which is guided by the Workers Party (PT), headed by Luis Ignacio Silva Lula, dominate the Brazilian labor movement.

Although the police termed the movement a calm strike, approximately 500 workers of the Caloi bicycle factory were dispersed with tear gas when they tried to take over the factory, which is located on the southern outskirts of Sao Paulo. The strikers toppled a wall and broke the front windows of the factory.

The spokesmen for CONCLAT, which is at the head of the conflict, have stated that the strike was 80 percent successful in the metallurgical sector and that workers from the chemical, plastic, bakery and carpentry sectors have adhered to the strike. The influential Federation of Sao Paulo Industries (FIESP) has termed the strike a political stoppage and has warned that the sector will be seriously harmed due to the lack of raw materials and spare parts.

The employees of the Sao Paulo Metro have started a series of meetings to decide whether they will carry out a strike demanding higher wages. The Brasilia bus drivers and conductors today concluded the strike they started on 4 November, after Carlos Murilo used his good offices to help the two parties reach an agreement.

Striking Groups Listed

PY061611 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] -- Union leaders believe that about 400,000 metalworkers, chemists, plastic and textile industry workers, and other professionals are complying with Sao Paulo's general strike. On the other hand, the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries estimates that only 100,000 workers have stopped their activities.

Last night, workers occupied the Cojipa Steel Mill in Cubatao, [Sao Paulo state] and paralyzed its operations. In the ABC region [Sao Paulo industrial belt], 8,000 chemists stopped work. Store employees of seven ABC counties have also stopped working. Bakers and confectioners threatened to suspend the bread supply to Sao Paulo and the ABC region today.

In Curitiba [Parana State] bus drivers and guards have suspended their strike for 48 hours to negotiate. In Brasilia, the public transportation strike has ended with an agreement.

According to the strike commands, 80 percent of the 330,000 metalworkers of the capital are complying with the strike. In Guarulhos [Sao Paulo State], 70 percent of the 60,000 metalworkers have suspended their activities. In the ABC region, 7,000 textile workers; 10,000 store employees; and 8,000 of the 25,000 chemists of the region are complying with the stoppage.

Yesterday, carpenters of the capital stopped their work for 24 hours. After holding a meeting, chemists and plastic industry workers decided to continue with the strike. Chemists of Campinas, (Paulicea), Valinhos and Sumare have decided to join their colleagues of Sao Paulo and the ABC region. Bakers in the capital and of the ABC region yesterday formed picket lines at the bakeries and suspended their work.

Approximately 6,000 subway workers have threatened to stop transportation in the capital on 12 November if their demands are not met by the enterprise.

The Sao Paulo Regional Labor Court will rule on the Sao Paulo metalworkers strike today, or tomorrow at the latest.

Metalworkers End Strike

PY062333 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Sao Paulo metalworkers' strike has ended.

The decision to end the strike was made by an assembly of metalworkers following a meeting between Joaquim dos Santos Andrade, leader of the metalworkers, and Robert Della Manna, coordinator of the Group of 14 of the Sao Paulo Confederation of State Industries [FIESP].

The new FIESP proposal, which was accepted by the workers, grants a 12 percent real salary increase and an adjustment based on 80 percent of the national consumer price index in February and August. Furthermore, it will reduce the work week to 45 hours beginning in January 1986 and to 44 hours in 1987.

The 2-day strike was observed by nearly 300,000 metalworkers of Sao Paulo and Guarulhos.

Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto believes that the labor situation in greater Sao Paulo will return to normal again tomorrow. He termed the ending of the strike a sound decision and congratulated both workers and employers. He said the agreement reflects the competence and maturity of both sides.

COURT SEES NO STATE ROLE IN MAKING NUCLEAR LAWS

PY061306 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The Federal Supreme Court [STF] has ruled that no state government can pass laws regarding the construction of nuclear plants. In a decision, the STF has declared Law 785/84, issued by the Rio de Janeiro State Government, unconstitutional and has ruled that it is the exclusive power of the federal government to pass laws on the construction of nuclear plants. The STF decision has made it clear that only the federal government can legislate on nuclear energy, electrical power, thermal power, or other sources of energy.

ARMY SEES NO ROLE IN NATAL ELECTION, STRIKES

PY060150 Brasila Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] If requested, federal troops could be deployed to Rio Grande Do Norte State for the Natal mayoralty election, Army minister Leonidas Pires has stated. He added that this is a specific duty of the Armed Forces. Pires said the November election is not a cause for concern, since anything happening on 15 November with be a result of the democratic path Brazil has chosen. Pires added that the Army is not in a state of readiness in the face of the strikes that are under way.

SURINAME'S UDENHOUT PRAISES BRAZILIAN HELP

PY062312 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Itamaraty, Surinamese Prime Minister Willem Udenhout today said that growing Brazilian economic and technological cooperation has helped Suriname in its efforts to achieve decolonization, end its dependence on Europe, and strengthen its ties with other Latin American countries.

In a statement, Udenhout said the Brazilian Government has granted Suriname a $20 million line of credit for the purchase of Brazilian capital assets and raw materials. He also emphasized Brazilian cooperation in the educational sector-- namely scholarships for Surinamese students to attend Brazilian universities and the presence of Brazilian agricultural experts in Suriname.

CUADRA DENOUNCES PROTESTS AS COMMUNIST-INSPIRED

PY070147 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Government Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra has noted that the government is studying the situation arising from the recent violence and that public opinion is tired of so-called peaceful protests in which no one assumes responsibility for the damage and pain resulting from them.

Cuadra made this statement during a chat with the press held in his office. Answering questions, Cuadra discussed the recent violence that is the concern of the entire country. In this regard, Cuadra categorically stated that a long time ago the government had denounced a purported Communist Party plan to promote violence. With facts and documents, Cuadra proved his case and explained how 3 years ago, [Chilean Communist Party Leader] Luis Corvalan had announced the plan that was going to be implemented in Chile to destabilize the government. Asked whether the government will take action against those who organized the recent day of protest, Cuadra said that the government is evaluating the entire situation before adopting any decision in this regard.

GENERAL NOTES 'MATURE STAGE' REACHED IN PROTESTS

PY062328 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Gustavo Leigh -- in progress] "...encouraging because this may be an indication that some government junta sectors -- if not the entire junta -- are taking into account the National Accord for Transition to Democracy. What Admiral Merino has said is something new and interesting, despite the fact that, in his usual style, he has spoken about distressing and tragicomic situations. The mere fact that he mentioned the word "dialogue" is positive and gives some sort of progress."

General Gustavo Leigh Guzman, retired, also said that yesterday, during the day and also in the evening, the people's solidarity showed a mature stage has been reached in connection with the National Accord.

[Leigh -- in progress] ..."in the accord, there were changes during this protest, because this time the police reaction was much different from the actions undertaken during the previous day of protest. Everyone knows that the government has traditionally suppressed protest actions. However, the suppressive action was more reasonable this time, because it lacked its previous unreasonableness, when there was plenty of shooting that often caused casualties. This time, the suppressive action has been kept under tighter control. As a result of this, there fortunately are no dead but only some people with bruises or pellet wounds."

Leigh also said that the people's behavior yesterday reveals that a mature stage has been reached. He added that there has been a change, or at least a new mentality willing to accept a change. These statements may be considered as part of a political reaction because Leigh is aware of facts which not everyone is aware of.

[Leigh] "Is there a mentality that is willing to accept a change? Does this mean that there is an intention to do things in a different way and that it actually will be possible to engage in negotiations? Perhaps. At least I have an optimistic viewpoint."

Leigh then referred to the imprisoned labor leaders who today began the 8th day of their hunger strike.

[Leigh -- in progress] ..."that is, what is happening to the imprisoned labor leaders is unprecedented, terrible, sickening, and unfair. I cannot find words to describe such a crime. Do honorable labor leaders like Seguel, Buston, Di Giorgio, and so many others deserve so long an imprisonment, which, I believe, has already lasted 42 days? Do they deserve to be humiliated and forced to risk their lives during the shootout in the recent prison revolt? Do those poor people deserve such an ordeal just because they called for a peaceful protest action, as they have always done? Why are they being treated in this manner? Why does the government discriminate against them? Why does the government drop its charges against the students and keep labor leaders under the infamy of injustice? I believe this is the first time in many years that the government has committed such an unfair, outrageous, discriminatory, and partial action. I want to convey my support and my encouragement to the leaders who are suffering and who are the victims of the heavy-handed, irritating, and unfair government attitude."

PDC LEADER PRAISES 'PEACEFUL PROTESTS'

PY070138 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Secretary General Eugenio Ortega has stressed that the people have responded massively to the call for solidarity with the imprisoned leaders and with demands from the various social sectors. He also pointed out that this is the first time no one has been killed during a protest action. Ortega made this statement while evaluating the day of solidarity sponsored by the National Workers Command [CNT].

[Begin recording] I believe it was a peaceful day which received a good response in Santiago and in rural areas. The commercial sector was virtually closed yesterday afternoon and there were no people in the streets of Santiago after 1400 and 1500. There was practically no transportation service. I believe this protest action shows that the CNT has always sponsored peaceful protests. The protest was actually peaceful because the regime's repression was under control in all areas. [end recording]

The reduced repression made it possible for the people to stage a peaceful protest action in solidarity with the leaders who have been imprisoned for 42 days. Ortega also reported that the PDC president of the 3d Regional Branch and a Copper Workers Union lawyer have been arrested.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] The Carabineros last night arrested Jorge (Leter) del Rio, the president of the PDC, and Guillermo Cuellar, a Copper Workers Union lawyer. Cuellar and Del Rio were arrested at Diego de Almagro town, in the third region. The detainees apparently have been transferred to Salvador. They are now being held by the Carabineros.

[Unidentified reporter] Has there been any report on the reason for their arrest?

[Ortega] This is basically a reprisal because they are active leaders who have considerable influence in the area. [end recording]

FOUR LABOR LEADERS, FORMER LAWMAKER ARRESTED

PY062105 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Representatives of the National Workers Command [CNT] and of several social and political organizations went to the Interior Ministry to deliver a document addressed to the minister, asking that the government drop its charges against the six labor leaders who have been in jail for 42 days. The Carabineros detained four labor leaders before they entered La Moneda Palace.

A column of some 200 people at 1145 left the Copper Workers Confederation headquarters and marched along Huerfanos Street, heading for La Moneda Palace, where the Interior Ministry is headquartered. The column was headed by CNT acting President Federico Mujica and by leaders of other organizations. As Mujica and a group of labor leaders were about to reach the La Moneda doors, the Carabineros detailed National Telephone Workers Union leader Miguel Duarte, Engineers' Association Adviser Carlos Cruz, the president of the El Salvador branch of the Cooper Workers Confederation, Sergio Barriga, and Private Employees Confederation Vice President Jorge Millan. Former lawmaker Santiago Pereira was also arrested. All the detainees were taken to the 1st Police Precinct.

NATIONWIDE ARRESTS, BLACKOUTS, VIOLENCE REPORTED

PY062140 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 6 November, in its regular newscast, carries relays from several government-owned radio stations from outside Santiago on incidents marking the 5-6 November protest drive.

Radio Nacional of Antofagasta reports: "Fifty people arrested, three policemen injured, blackouts in various sectors on the city, and damage to public facilities were the toll left by yesterday's demonstrations in Antofagasta by opposition groups. Students and slum dwellers caused disorders in the central and southern sectors of the city and clashed with policemen, who had to use tear gas to repel the attack." The report adds that barricades were erected and traffic lights were destroyed in the city during demonstrations that began in the afternoon and ended at midnight. Two officers and a noncommissioned officer were injured by stones hurled by demonstrators. The report concludes by stating that "most of the people arrested were released after their home addresses were taken down, but they will have to appear before the first local court."

Radio Nacional of Valparaiso reports in its relay that "an attack on a police patrol and a dynamite attack on railroad tracks were the two major incidents reported in Valparaiso in recent hours." The report notes that a train was derailed, and railroad tracks were damaged by the dynamite attack. The report adds: "At 0100 today, a police patrol was attacked with explosives and .22-caliber rifle fire while heading for Forestal -- in Vina del Mar -- to support a Navy squad that was attempting to disperse slum dwellers who were erecting and burning barricades." The report adds that three officers were slightly wounded in this attack: Lieutenant Colonel Carlos (Conradi) Contador, Lieutenant Rene Quinonez Alvear, and Corporal Jose Gallardo Bilbao. The report concludes by stating that 22-year-old Cristian Cepeda Contreras was arrested on charges of firing the shots.

Radio Nacional of Punta Arenas then relays a report that "16 people were arrested by the police last night during incidents and disorders in various sectors of Punta Arenas. Among the detainees are 10 minors -- all of them students -- and 6 adults, including a woman. They were released last night, but they will have to appear before a local court on charges of promoting disorders, disrupting traffic and movement of pedestrians, and insulting police personnel." The report adds that a call by Marxist and opposition groups for a student strike went unheeded since absenteeism at Magallanes University was under 33 percent. Attendance has been normal in other schools.

The Santiago Domestic Service newscast then reports on the following incident that occurred in Santiago: "A bomb exploded at 0100 today on the Santiago bus terminal. It occurred in the cafeteria of the terminal. A few hours later, an incendiary bomb also seriously damaged the ticket sales office for interprovincial services."

FPMR Claims Blackout Credit

PY061115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (EFE) -- The Manual Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) has claimed responsibility for toppling several high-voltage pylons, causing a blackout in Santiago and a vast portion of central Chile. A person who claimed to speak for the FPMR -- which the government considered to be the armed branch of the Communist Party -- made a telephone call to the office of EFE in this capital shortly before midnight while the power was still out. The anonymous caller said that since 2222 local time, the power outage had affected the area between Antofagasta in the north and Temuco in the south, an area approximately 2,000 km long, half of Chile's territory. The alleged FPMR spokesman said that a high-voltage pylon of the power network in Melipilla, 85 km southeast of Santiago was blown up by charges placed at its base, and several other pylons were also blown up.

The power outage blacked out most of the Chilean capital, where in the course of violent incidents during the first of 2 days of national protest against the military regime, 3 people sustained gunshot wounds and more than 100 were arrested. The power outage also affected to some extent other cities in central Chile with short blackouts and voltage dips in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth regions. The power was partially restored in Santiago shortly before 2300 local time (0200 GMT 6 November) and was back to normal by midnight.

'ISOLATED INCIDENTS' REPORTED AT UNIVERSITY

PY070133 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Despite isolated incidents, particularly at the University of Chile Mathematics and Physics School where 200 persons were arrested by Carabineros for promoting disorders, activities at universities and schools were normal today. It was also reported that Yerko Ljubetic, president of the Chilean University Student Federation, and Esteban Valenzuela, vice president of the Catholic University Student Federation, were arrested in front of the Education Ministry during disorders promoted by a group of agitators.

About 2000 students gathered at the Engineering School to hold a meeting, after which they promoted violent disorders which resulted in damage. In view of this, Carabineros intervened in the incident and proceeded to disperse those who has sought refuge inside the University of Chile building. Police resorted to the use of water cannon and tear gas. Once the situation was under control, Carabineros proceeded to break down the barricades set up in the streets.

Carabineros Invade University

PY061950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Members of the militarized Carabineros police this afternoon broke into the Engineering School of the University of Chile in Santiago where hundreds of students had sought refuge after demonstrations against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Eyewitnesses report that the Carabineros entered the university premises, throwing teargas cannisters, and arrested an as yet undetermined number of demonstrators. The student demonstrations are part of a protest sponsored by the opposition. The protests began on 5 November and as a result thus far 5 people have received gunshot wounds and more than 200 have been detained.

Students Detained, 'Beaten'

PY062133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Approximately 150 students were detained today in Santiago when a large police detachment cleared out the Engineering School of the University of Chile during the course of demonstrations against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime. The university students had sought refuge in the school after several hours of fighting in the neighboring streets, and from inside they threw stones and some incendiary bombs. The police used gas and water cannon and later received the support of a combat unit trained for urban counterinsurgency.

The students who were able to escape have stated that the captured demonstrators were beaten up indiscriminately. An ambulance arrived, but police refused to give any instructions regarding the allegedly wounded students.

This is the second day meetings have been taking place in the Engineering School within the framework of a day of demonstrations supporting the union and social leaders that have been jailed and charged with subversion. The protests of the citizens which have deteriorated due to the attacks, incidents, shootouts, and the erection of barricades during the past 36 hours in the capital and the provincial capitals, were called by the National Workers Command, which has center-left leanings.

Bomb Explodes at University

PY061549 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1508 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 6 Nov (EFE) -- A maintenance employee was injured slightly today when a bomb went off in the restroom of San Joaquin campus of the Catholic University at 1030 local time (1330 GMT) today. According to initial information, Juan Guiroz Lopez, an employee of the university was hit by the shock wave and taken to a hospital in Santiago. Police sources reported that the bomb had been made from approximately 300 grams of chemical powder.

WOMAN SHOT DEAD IN SANTIAGO; 400 PEOPLE ARRESTED

PY070204 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that tonight in Santiago a young girl died from bullet wounds, and more than 400 people have been detained at the conclusion of 2 days of disturbances and protest demonstrations against General Augusto Pinochet's government.

The victim, Emilia Ulloa San Martin, 21, was shot from a moving pickup truck in the heavily populated district of Pudahuel, eastern Santiago.

Most of the people who have been detained are students from the Engineering School of the University of Chile. It has been reported that the students were dislodged from the school when the Carabineros militarized police broke into the premises, following orders from superiors.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL REPORTEDLY WOUND 24

PY062101 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Early on 5 November, a military helicopter awakened the people of the La Victoria neighborhood [in Santiago], where 24 people were wounded with pellets. According to eyewitnesses, the pellets were fired by Armed Forces personnel.

La Victoria parish Priest Pierre Dubois this morning told us what happened yesterday. He said that armed civilians have once again shot at people from vehicles.

[Begin recording] Twenty-four people were wounded yesterday, mostly with shotgun pellets, but their condition is not serious. Most of these people were wounded by Air Force personnel between approximately 1500 and 1730 in the afternoon.

On several occasions, armed civilians yesterday shot at people either from passing cars or after getting out of their vehicles. They shot to kill; they did not shoot into the air. [end recording]

PETITIONS FILED FOR JAILED WOMEN LEADERS

PY061130 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Habeas corpus petitions were submitted this afternoon to the Santiago appellate court secretariat for the six women arrested yesterday at Bulnes Plaza and for another 30 people who were arrested early this morning.

The six women were arrested yesterday by Carabineros at the Bulnes Plaza and are now being held at the San Cristobal police precinct. Among those arrested are Maria Rosas, chairman of the women's branch of the National Union Board, and Rosa Espinola, wife of the leader of the slum dwellers organization, Mario Araneda. The other women are Maria Adela Espinola, Nelida Araya, Marlene Lillo, and Selinda Guerta.

Moreover, habeas corpus petitions were also submitted for 30 people who were arrested early this morning. Among those arrested are numerous slum dwellers who according to the petition were arrested in their homes by Carabineros and plain-clothes policemen.

BANISHMENT ENDS FOR THREE COMMUNITY LEADERS

PY061101 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Three people, who were banished to the southern region, returned to Santiago today a little after 1100, following 3 months of banishment. Those involved are: university student leader Maria Eugenia Ahumada, Contramech [expansion unknown] leader Ramon Abello, and Javier Saez, leader of the Metropolitan Region Slum Dwellers Coordinating Office. All of them were banished on 4 August to Melinka along with 13 others, including Pedro Castillo, chairman of the Committee Against Torture.

DECREE ON EASTER ISLAND AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY020210 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The U.S.-Chilean agreement on the use of the Easter Island airport as an emergency landing facility for space shuttles was announced today. The agreement is included in Decree 917, which was issued by the Foreign Ministry. The last of the 21 articles of the decree establishes that the agreement will come into force on the day the two governments report to each other, through diplomatic channels, that the legal requirements of their respective juridical orders have been met. This should include the budgetary allocations that will be necessary for building the works established by Article 5.

Article 3 establishes the duties and regulations governing the activities of the indispensable technical and specialized personnel that the United States will deploy at the Mataveri Airport to take care of the preparations for an eventual emergency landing. This Article establishes that the number of U.S. personnel in charge of the preparations before each launching shall not exceed 23. In the event of an emergency landing, the number of U.S. personnel shall not exceed 450 over a period that shall not be longer than 120 days, in each case.

Article 3 also establishes that the U.S. personnel shall have U.S. citizenship, shall be exempted from the obligation to carry their passports, shall not enjoy diplomatic immunity, and shall not be allowed to carry arms.

In another article, the decree establishes that the extension and improvement of the Mataveri airstrip shall be undertaken by the U.S. Government and shall be ready within the first 12 months after the enforcement of the agreement.

Finally, the decree establishes that the agreement will last 8 years, and that it will be automatically extended for 4-year periods, unless one of the parties notifies the other, through diplomatic channels, of its decision to terminate the agreement. In this case, the agreement will expire 1 year after the diplomatic notification.

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC SALES INCREASE -- The National Statistics Institute has reported that domestic sales increased by 3.1 percent during the first 7 months of this year as compared with the same period last year. The report states that nearly all the monthly figures were greater than those of the same months last year. This means that domestic commerce is recovering considerably. [Text] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Nov 85 PY]

M-19 REBELS OCCUPY PALACE OF JUSTICE, TAKE HOSTAGES

Armed Individuals Enter Building

PA061833 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1803 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Approximately 300 armed individuals entered the Palace of Justice today in downtown Bogota, occupied the building, and engaged in a shootout with law enforcement authorities. This building houses the offices of the top juridical organizations of Colombia -- the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State -- and there are about 300 persons inside, hiding in their offices to avoid the crossfire between the invaders and the authorities.

According to a police official, a group of men, dressed in military uniforms and carrying short- and long-range weapons, entered the Palace of Justice in Bolivar Plaza in Bogota at 1640 GMT with plans to occupy it. The alleged guerrillas entered the building through the basement parking lot. Heavy shooting began when the guards tried to counter the takeover.

Following the surprise attack, the police, Army and the Presidential Guard Battalion, which is situated a few blocks from the Palace of Justice, have cordoned off the area while the authorities are trying to evacuate officials from the mayor's office who are frightened by the heavy shooting. Live radio reports say that several policemen and members of other security forces have been wounded in front of the Palace of Justice.

President Belisario Betancur, Minister of Government Jaime Castro Castro, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Augusto Ramirez Ocampo are meeting at Narino Palace, site of the Colombian Presidency, from where they are closely following the details of the confusing situation.

The Palace of Justice is in the area of the Bolivar Plaza in Bogota, just a few steps from the mayor's office, about 100 meters from the National Capitol, site of the Congress of the Republic, and a few blocks from the House of Narino, site of the Colombian Presidency.

Inside this building operate the Supreme Court of Justice, which includes 24 judges and 20 counsellors of state, and the top juridical authorities of the country. Most of them were in their offices at the time of the attack.

M-19 Releases Communique

PA061857 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1828 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19] has just released a communique and delivered a cassette to the communications media called "Operation Antonio Narino for the rights of man," and [words indistinct] of the military force of the M-19. The cassette begins by claiming that the occupation of the Supreme Court of Justice will last for several days.

A political manifesto of the M-19 demands the following from the national government: that all national newspapers publish a proclamation criticizing the peace process; and that they be allowed to air a 1-hour daily program over the radio, starting today, for the next 4 days. Another M-19 demand calls for President Belisario Betancur to go to the Supreme Court of Justice to review what has been accomplished in the peace process. The manifesto also demands a permanent right to either a television program or a 1-hour daily program over the country's radios.

These are the basic demands initially made by the M-19 in what they call "Operation Antonio Narino for the Rights of Man." The cassette they have released also carries statements by Alvaro Fayad, M-19 leader. The cassette is circulating among the communications media and (?will be brought) back to CARACOL.

M-19 Spokesman: 'War Begins Now'

PA062310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2212 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid, 6 Nov (EFE) -- With the occupation of the Justice Palace and today's bloody incident, we believe that the war now begins because it is impossible to hold a dialogue in Colombia, Eduardo Rodriguez, M-19 representative in Europe, said here today. In a communique delivered to EFE in Madrid, the M-19 spokesman said that with the occupation of the Justice Palace and the holding of 300 persons in the building we are trying to tell the world that it is necessary to have peace, and we are seeking a direct dialogue with President Belisario Betancur.

The operation was carried out by the Ivan Marino Ospina Command, in honor of that leader who was recently killed, and it seeks to show the Colombian people and the international public the violation of the truce and the suspension of the dialogue by the Colombian Government.

The first official reports indicate that 18 guerrillas have been killed in clashes with authorities. Two Justice Palace guardsmen and one secret agent were also killed.

The M-19 said that "it sacrificed itself on behalf of peace and that it complied with the truce, despite the killings committed by the Army and the violations of the agreements reached at Bucaramanga with the death of guerrilla leader Carlos Toledo Plata and the attack on the M-19 camp in Yumarales. They justified this operation because "the Colombian people have been deprived of food, education, and health."

The M-19 spokesman added: "We have always wanted peace, but now there is no alternative. We must act according to our slogan: We are with the people, and with arms we will achieve power." The peace agreements between the government of conservative President Belisario Betancur and the M-19 were signed on 24 August 1984, but were definitely broken after constant violations, clashes, and killings on 21 June.

Betancur Meets With Ministers

PA061940 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1919 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has called all his cabinet ministers to Narino Palace, the government seat, to analyze the emergency situation as a result of the guerrilla occupation of the Palace of Justice in the center of Bogota.

Prior to this call, Betancur met with Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro and Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and later with Communications Minister Noehmi Sanin Posada.

A presidential spokesman has told EFE that Betancur and the ministers are analyzing the situation to adopt measures necessary to guarantee public order. Formulated a call to citizens and onlookers to clear the streets near the center of the city. [sentence as received]

The guerrilla group is in the Palace of Justice underground parking areas and on the first floor, while approximately 300 persons including magistrates, state council members, and officials, are hiding in their officers to avoid the crossfire.

Through radio networks, the authorities have appealed to the population to clear the streets leading to Bolivar Plaza in the center of Bogota in order to position the troops that will try to free the virtual hostages and confront the guerrillas.

Government Refuses to Negotiate

PA070045 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The M-19 attack on the Palace of Justice continues. The government has just announced that it will not negotiate with the M-19 rebels inside the building with hostages.

M-19 Requests Spanish Mediation

PA070459 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0443 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Eduardo Rodriguez, M-19 representative in Europe, tonight requested the Spanish Government's mediation to facilitate a swift resolution of the occupation of the Palace of Justice in Bogota by members of that guerrilla organization.

Rodriguez told EFE that he has asked Spanish authorities to mediate before the Colombian Government to convince the latter to accept negotiation with the guerrillas to avert a massacre. Reports from Bogota state that between 15 and 18 guerrillas, 5 guards, and 1 civilian have been killed in the M-19 action.

Cabinet to Meet Again 7 Nov

PA070838 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 0720 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo was the last of the cabinet ministers to leave the Narino Palace. He has told newsmen that the operation continues and that the government's decision is to not negotiate with the M-19.

The Council of Ministers has been summoned by President Belisario Betancur for a meeting tomorrow at 0900. The foreign minister said of the magistrates inside the Justice Palace that he knows that several of them are well and have no problem. However, he would make no further comment because there is still no concrete information in this regard.

The Council of Ministers has been summoned for 0900 tomorrow to continue the discussions with President Betancur and the members of the Security Council which represent the Colombian Army.

Channel 1 is now ending its broadcast because there will be no comment from President Betancur tonight or any official communique for the time being.

Leader of Raid Identified

PA061942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 6 Nov (AFP) -- The M-19 leftist guerrilla commando unit that has occupied the Palace of Justice today demanded that a manifesto be published in the Colombian dailies before it will abandon the operation. A recording sent by the M-19 to CARACOL Network in Bogota indicates that the action, described as the "Antonio Narino operation," is intended to achieve peace, but with social justice.

According to the recording, the operation is headed by amnestied rebel Andres Almarales, who on 31 December 1978 participated in the robbery of an Army arsenal in a military canton north of Bogota.

Army Enters Building; Many Evacuated

PA062122 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 6 Nov (AFP) -- The evacuation of 63 people who were inside the Colombian Palace of Justice, which was occupied today by the leftist guerrilla group M-19, was achieved by the Colombian Army after entering the building. The evacuated people, among whom were several reporters, said that there are several dead; however, they did not attempt to give an exact number. The police have confirmed the death of a non-commissioned officer and three civilians.

Meanwhile, a negotiation process has begun between the M-19 attackers and Alfonso Reyes, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, and other magistrates. The shooting inside the Palace of Justice has subsided. The palace has been surrounded by hundreds of soldiers, policemen, and security agents who have been posted in nearby buildings.

Betancur Brother Freed; 10 Still Held

PA062222 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 2140 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Jaime Betancur Cuartas, President Belisario Betancur's brother, has been released. In addition, Justices Jaime Paredes Tamayo, Eduardo (Sescun), Esteban Bendeck Olivella, and Alvaro (Casio) have been released. I repeat: We confirm that 10 justices are being held by the guerrillas at the Justice Palace. The release of most of the justices has been confirmed.

CARACOL reporters have seen that Jaime Betancur Cuartas, the president's brother, Jaime Paredes Tamayo, Eduardo (Sescun), Esteban Bendeck Olivella, and Alvaro (Casio) were released and are leaving the Justice Palace. These are some of the justices who were released; 10 justices are held by the guerrillas.

Gunfire, Explosions Heard at Palace

PA070038 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2356 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota 6 Nov (EFE) -- A new heavy exchange of gunfire and the explosions of several bombs were heard at 2315 GMT at the Palace of Justice in downtown Bogota. The Palace of Justice was occupied today by the Antonio Narino Commando Group of the M-19, which is still inside the building , in an action that has resulted in at least 21 dead so far.

Hostilities were renewed 3 hours after combined Army and police forces dislodged guerrillas from the first floors of the 4-story building and evacuated approximately 150 hostages.

At the presidential palace, President Betancur is still meeting with his cabinet in an urgent session to analyze the situation. The Palace of Justice, occupied by the guerrillas in an unprecedented action, houses the Supreme Court and the Council of State, the country's top legal bodies. The palace is in Plaza Bolivar in downtown Bogota, 200 meters from the Congress building and less than 400 meters from the Government House.

M-19 guerrilla commanders Andres Almarales Manga and Alfonso Jacquin are holding Alfonso Reyes Echandia and an undetermined number of magistrates hostage. In a dramatic telephone conversation with radio networks, Reyes Echandia asked for a cease-fire inside the building in order to prevent a massacre.

The results of the renewed fighting between the guerrillas and policy and Army forces and other specialized security agencies are not yet known.

Fire, Smoke Reported

PA070317 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0247 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] In the wake of explosions in the past few hours at the Palace of Justice at this time we report a thick column of smoke o.. the north side of the building [passage indistinct]. The palace is totally surrounded by black smoke and flames 3 or 4 meters high. At this time some fire brigades are trying to approach the building to try to control the fire, which seriously endangers the brothers who are inside. We will have a fuller report on the situation later.

Palace 'Engulfed' in Flames

PA070356 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0315 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] We are here on 7th Avenue and 11th Street. We must regretfully report that the Palace of Justice is now engulfed in 15- to 20-meter flames. Some of those inside the Palace of Justice have climbed to the rooftop and are being rescued by a fire engine equipped with a cherrypicker. Those persons on the rooftop are being evacuated. Thanks to this equipment, many persons have been rescued. [Passage indistinct].

Officer: Situation Under Control

PA070508 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] We will now listen to the statements of one of the officers who took part in the struggle against the guerrillas.

We will listen to his response in his dialogue with "TV Today" when he was asked the goal of the military forces in view of this attack:

[Begin recording] [Officer] Well, I would ask people not to get too close because there is resistance in that area. Second, I wish to state that the situation is completely under control. The commander of the 13th [not further identified] is inside directing the operations. The commanders of three of the units are also inside directing the operations. We have suffered some casualties, but the overwhelming majority of the casualties have been suffered by them. Most importantly, we have rescued almost all, or rather all of the hostages that were alive. [sentence as heard]

[Unidentified reporter] What is the situation inside at this moment?

[Officer] The situation is completely under control, but there are still some pockets of resistance. There are redoubts in the basement and on the 2d and 3d floors.

[Reporter] Commander, what are the casualty tolls for each side?

[Officer] We have been unable to count the casualties, but there are many.

[Reporter] How many guerrillas are still inside the palace?

[Officer] I cannot give you a figure now, because I would run the risk of providing inaccurate information. I can say that there are many casualties.

[Reporter] How many are still inside?

[Officer] I think that at present there must be 10 men putting up resistance.

[Reporter] Are there any civilians among those casualties?

[Officer] As far as I know, there has been one civilian killed by the M-19. This was the building superintendent.

[Reporter] Did you enter the palace in a tank?

[Officer] Yes, I went inside the palace; this was the first unit to enter because those were my orders.

[Reporter] What happened during that operation?

[Officer] I was shot at from everywhere, but the vehicles are good. We allowed other units to enter; the brigade commander joined in and led the operation. He is still leading from there. I pulled the tank out in order to make further decisions regarding control of the city with the other units outside.

[Reporter] Have other persons been rescued?

[Officer] I know that two police officers were killed; they were among the first to go into the building with the helicopters. There are several police and Army members who have been hurt. However, that is a low casualty toll when compared to theirs. I have seen several dead guerrillas inside.

[Reporter] How many guerrillas are still inside the palace?

[Officer] It's hard to say, but judging by the amount of fire, I dare say that there cannot be more than 10 now. They are well armed, and that is what is worrying us. From where they are, they can easily inflict casualties on us. [end recording]

Fire Out; Hostages Sought

PA070501 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 0435 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] There are many newsmen, cameramen, and foreign press photographers here at 11th Street. Approximately 35 minutes ago firing stopped at the Supreme Court building. Meanwhile, firefighters have withdrawn because the fire in the eastern part of the building between 11th and 12th streets has been practically extinguished. This part of the building is totally destroyed. The area of the main entrance to the Supreme Court toward the western part of the building is untouched; the fire did not affect that area. The police and Army will adopt special measures to try to establish the exact spot where the guerrillas and the hostages are located.

'Final Operation' Underway

PA070806 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 0706 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] At this time the Army, the police force, and the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] have tried to enter the Palace of Justice building. You can hear the shootout taking place here at this time in the Colombian capital. At least 147 people have evacuated the building. The M-19 attack on the building here in the central part of the capital took place at 1130, approximately 95 meters from the Cathedral of Colombia, and beside the [words indistinct] July museum. At this time the Army, police, and the DAS are practically in control of the Palace of Justice installations.

This is the final operation to try to release the 10 magistrates held hostage by the M-19 rebels since noon Wednesday. The Army, together with police and security forces, has initiated the final operation to end the M-19 occupation of the Palace of Justice which was practically destroyed by fire last night. Therefore, taking place in Bogota at this time -- friends of Colombia and Spain -- is the operation that could end this episode led by M-19 which has left several rebels dead, according to the commander of the Bogota Police force. Several policemen were also killed.

The majority of the magistrates were released safe and sound, as were officials and employees at the Palace of Justice. However, there are still some hostages inside with M-19 members who have continued the occupation of the building.

At this time the operation by the police, F-2, and the Army continues. As you can hear, they are firing from Bolivar Plaza toward the western side of the building. The eastern side of the building has been totally destroyed, and now the western side between 11th and 12th Streets is being attacked. Several shots have been fired from the center of the Bolivar Plaza in a south to north direction, and no response to the fire can be heard from inside the Justice Palace. The Army has occupied only the area next to the palace, and at this very moment a group of GOES [Special Operation Group] soldiers and policemen have again entered the building through the main door to conclude this operation. The police, Army, and DAS are on alert, and another attack has been made on the western part of the building. No one has been evacuated at this time, and ambulances and Army and police vehicles are on alert.

Magistrates Still Held

PA071235 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1201 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Report from the Narino Palace]

[Text] The situation is stable 19 and 1/2 hours after the Palace of Justice was occupied. The authorities control the area surrounding Bolivar Plaza and the Palace of Justice, where the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State operate. Several magistrates are still being held by M-19 members resisting the authorities.

President Betancur is working at the presidential office, following the developments. A special council of ministers has been called for 0900 to analyze the situation resulting from the M-19 takeover of the Palace of Justice. Since early yesterday morning [as heard] the government has been following the situation, and the cabinet ministers met with President Betancur until late last night and early this morning.

The members of the Congress of the Republic have voiced their full support for the president of the Republic and the President's team in this emergency which arose when the M-19 group took over the Palace of Justice.

Senate Condemns Seizure

PA071348 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Colombian Senate has strongly condemned the guerrilla attack on the Palace of Justice building and has asked the country to rally around the government and the legitimate institutions in order to bolster the nation's de jure state. The higher chamber has approved the following statement:

1. The Palace of Justice was seized yesterday by forces [word indistinct] to order, law, and the institutions.

2. That vandalic action is an attack on the Republic and the independence, dignity, and majesty of the nation.

It therefore resolves:

1. To condemn strongly the criminal action carried out against the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State, leading bodies of the jurisdictional branch of public power.

2. To reassert the unswerving democratic aspirations of the Colombian people, their rejection of all acts of violence, and their desire to receive protection.

3. To invite all of the country's democrats to close ranks in defense of the institutions, the law, and the Constitution through permanent vigilance that bolsters the legal, political, and moral bases of our republic organization.

4. To (?emphasize) to the country the quick, determined, and heroic manner in which the authorities and the police and military forces have acted and to cite their conduct as an example of the will to serve the Colombian nation within the framework of the Constitution and the legal norms that protect the country's order and institutional life.

M-19 Leader Details Occupation

PA071407 Paris AFP in Spanish 1207 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The slogan of victory or death rules the behavior of the M-19 guerrillas who have occupied the Palace of Justice in Bogota since yesterday, the commander of the group has told the press in a telephone interview granted to the Grupo Radial Colombiano station. The provisions of the state of siege in force in Colombia since May 1984 prohibit its broadcast.

The commander, who identified himself as Luis Otero, said that the objective of the action was to put the government on trial. According to the transcript released to the press today, Otero did not specify the number of insurgents who violently broke into the headquarters of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State. He said merely that it was "the number necessary to carry out the task" and that "they had enough ammunition."

He admitted that Andres Almarales, founder and member of the National Directorate and considered one of the M-19's hardliners, accompanies him in the occupation. Asked about the objective of the attack, Otero said that "we plan to carry out a mission of the people and the M-19, which is to make an armed denunciation inside the court to try this government, for we are ready to win or to (?die)."

When asked if with this attitude the M-19 flatly rejects any possibility of returning to the dialogue with the government, Otero said that "the government broke off the dialogue some time ago. The only thing we have done is to take the initiative after they have killed our leaders... abducted and mutilated them. What else do they want? To kill us, that the government will kill us? We are going to seize power from them." He said that he is 40 years old and that his companions "are fighters, most of them young." He then claimed that they plan "to respect the lives of the magistrates" they are holding, but "the Army is not because it came here ready to eliminate everyone."

Can we tell Colombians that you are going to respect the lives of the magistrates and the people there? the journalist asked.

"The lives of the magistrates depend on the enemy forces, the Colombian Army, which wants to massacre us, which is going to massacre all of us here. It is not us," the extemist leader said.

It is recalled here that Otero received terrorist training in Cuba and East European countries and that he planned the 2-month seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in 1980. After being tried in a military court, Otero disappeared for some time, and it was believed he had been killed in battles in western Colombia.

3 High Command Members in Charge

PA071522 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1433 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Bogota, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Three members of the high command of the M-19 have been directing since 1640 GMT on Wednesday the occupation of the Palace of Justice in the center of Bogota. They are Andres Almarales Manga, one of the founders and ideologues of the M-19 who is considered a hardliner, Alfonso Jacquin, recently pardoned by the government, and Luis Otero Cifuentes, the "mastermind" of this action and that of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in 1980.

Attorney Alfonso Jacquin, also a member of the high command of the country's most well-known guerrilla group, received a pardon 1 week ago for his participation in the 1984 attack on a tourist train in northern Bogota. It is said that the authorities know little "about the subversive activities" of Jacquin.

Luis Otero Cifuentes is 39 years old and was born in Cali, in western Colombia. He is the mastermind of the main actions of the M-19, and it was rumored he had died some months ago.

The group that is carrying out the action in Bogota's Palace of Justice remains barricaded on the 4th floor of the building, where shots and bomb explosions are heard intermittently. The group is holding at least 10 magistrates hostage, including Supreme Court President Alfonso Reyes Echandia.

Many Personnel Reported Still Held

PA071504 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1426 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] CARACOL has just confirmed that in the Palace of Justice, occupied by the M-19 since yesterday, there are three groups of guerrillas. One group is in the basement with hostages. There is a second group on the 3d floor with 50 hostages. There is a third group of guerrillas on the 4th floor holding nine magistrates hostage, including Supreme Court President Reyes Echandia.

It had been thought that most of the people who were in the Palace of Justice when the seizure began yesterday had been freed. Nevertheless, CARACOL has been able to confirm that on the 3d floor there is a group of administrative personnel, secretaries, lawyers, and presumably also judges, who are being held hostage. It is estimated that there are approximately 50 people on the 3d floor. Nine magistrates are being held on the 4th floor, and an undetermined number of people are being held in the basement.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO UNDO 'COMMERCIAL PROTECTIONISM'

PA031605 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Guayaquil, 2 Nov (AFP) -- In an effort to dismantle mutual commercial protectionism, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero will launch a personal offensive in Venezuela in mid-November. Commenting on his forthcoming trip to Venezuela, part of a mid-November tour that will also include Colombia and the Dominican Republic, the president said: "It is necessary to seek, expand, and develop the markets within and outside the Andean area." According to Febres Cordero, his trip to Venezuela is of "tremendous importance."

The foreign exchange crisis that spread through the subregional Andean area as a result of debt problems has led to a decline in reciprocal trade in recent years. Ecuador has repeatedly complained about the nonfulfillment of the commercial agreements inherent in the Andean integration process. Febres Cordero said today in Guayaquil that "everything is all right with Colombia," but he admitted that "with Venezuela there are some problems that must be solved."

In earlier statements Febres Cordero admitted that one of the main purposes of his trip is to try to undo the increasing protectionism that has led to a marked decline of intraregional trade among the Andean Pact countries and with the rest of Latin America.

CONGRESS CONFIRMS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS SUSPENDED

PA300355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0331 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 29 Oct (EFE) -- The Ecuadoran Congress confirmed today the validity of various legal amendments which will suspend the municipal elections scheduled for January. The enforcement of these amendments had been suspended by the Court of Constitutional Guarantees some hours ago, because it believed that they disrupted the democratic system. The amendments proposed in three bills were approved last week by the official party's majority in Congress and approved by President Leon Febres Cordero.

The main center-leftist opposition leaders denounced these amendments as institutionalized electoral fraud. Former President Osvaldo Hurtado, who was president of Ecuador until 10 August 1984 when Leon Febres Cordero was sworn in, said that these amendments represent the most terrible electoral fraud in the history of Ecuador. Social Democratic leader Rodrigo Borja said that Febres Cordero has suspended the elections scheduled for 1986, depriving the people of their electoral rights, and claimed that the democratic system is endangered by the president's authoritarian, abusive, and unconstitutional action.

According to legal norms, the electoral tribunals in each province will be in charge of directly appointing the new municipal and province representatives, using a procedure which will be based on the January 1984 electoral results. The Democratic Left Party (Social Democratic), which is now in the opposition, and the Social Christian Party (rightist), which is now in the government presided by Leon Febres Cordero, received the largest number of votes in those elections.

GOVERNMENT UNAWARE OF ALLEGED P-2 LODGE COUP PLOT

PY021520 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Government authorities have no knowledge of the alleged conspiracy of the P-2 Lodge, known as Propaganda Due. Members of the Propaganda Due Masonic Lodge intend to overthrow the governments of doctors Sanguinetti and Alfonsin.

This information originated with the Brazilian newspaper CORREIO BRASILENSE, which reported on this matter just over a week ago.

The newspaper report also indicates that Jose Sarney's Brazilian Government had in its hands the possibility of liquidating the conspiratorial maneuver against the River Plate governments, but it did not do so.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, which picked up the report from the morning newspaper, also reports that doctors Alfonsin and Sanguinetti were very surprised by the lack of cooperation of the Brazilian authorities in overcoming the conspiracy of the rightist coup plotters. According to media sources, the conspiracy, which was denounced in Buenos Aires, has its main base in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and it is being organized by the Propaganda Due Masonic Lodge.

The Brazilian Government has the capability of eradicating the cancer of the Propaganda Due Lodge throughout the continent, according to the Brazilian newspaper.

The Uruguayan and Argentine Secret Services are convinced that Argentine General Guillermo Suarez Mason, who has been accused of directing the terrorist wave in his country, met with the P-2 leadership on 19 October in Sao Paulo. The meeting reportedly took place in the offices of Italian Humberto Ortollani, whom the Italian Government wants to extradite because he has been accused of being involved in the activities of the P-2 Lodge. CORREIO BRASILENSE asserted that in order to change the situation it would be enough to check into the relations that Ortollani had with the old republic.

According to the columnist, Police Inspector Romeu Tuma has been threatened with death if he continues his investigation of Ortollani's activities.

JORNAL DO BRASIL last week reported that the Intelligence Services of Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, the United States, and Israel cooperated in breaking up a rightist coup in Uruguay and Argentina.

It has also been learned that three Italian judges and two members of the Italian Tax Police carried out a series of investigations this week in our country and in Sao Paulo. The investigations dealt with the illegal Masonic Lodge. In Sao Paulo they met with lawyer Humberto Ortollani, who is being sought by Interpol for fraud and for being the right-hand man of Licio Gelli. In Montevideo they met with the son of Ortollani, whom they questioned at length. The son of Ortollani is a board member of a local bank, which was taken over by his father during the 1960's. As is already known, this bank was taken over in 1982 by the Ambrosiano Bank, an economic front for the lodge. The bank finally went broke.

TUPAMAROS VOW TO ESCHEW FORCE, ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

PY030100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (AFP) -- The Uruguayan MNL (National Liberation Movement) Tupamaro urban guerrilla group will soon make a public self-criticism of its armed struggle in the past and will act completely legally, it was revealed here today. Julio Marenales Saenz and Mauricio Rosencof, leaders of the MLN-Tupamaros, revealed this in a report published in the weekly EL PERIODISTA.

Leader Raul Sendic meanwhile commented that: We are trying to promote possible developments through political and economic proposals in a land-ownership and anti-poverty plan. Sendic, Marenales Saenz and Rosencof led the Tupamaros from 1963 to 1972, and together with six other members of the leadership they were then jailed for 13 years at different military units as hostages to prevent attacks against the military men in power.

At its third convention to be held in Uruguay in December, the MLN will make a deep self-critical analysis, discuss its future program, plot a definitive course, and resolve its incorporation in the Broad Front (a political coalition of leftists and dissidents), the leaders said.

Marenales and Rosencof admitted that, with the people, they will recover from their defeat at the hands of the military in 1972, and explained that the MLN had seemed to disappear into dispersed remnants after organisational and political errors of that time, including the betrayal by Hector Amodio Perez.

However, the people are now growing closer to us with an affectionate and very expectant attitude, they said. Faithful to the Tupamaro spirit, we think that this attitude will result in a political leap if we are able to satisfy this expectation. The responsibility is ours.

They acknoweldged that: Fifteen years ago our major strength was in the student movement, but now things are different: Our principal strength is in the poor neighborhoods and workers sectors in the cities and countryside, while it naturally continues in the intellectual and middle class sectors.

They announced that: We are seriously working out a deep self-critical analysis..., on the very fundamental question of how to continue struggling and working for liberation. They emphasized that: This analysis is not an internal affair of the organization; we will do it publicly, for we always answer to the people.

They call themselves true socialists who pose themselves the problem of how to struggle for a Uruguayan form of socialism, for the MLN always has been and will be an open book.

They then said that the people have not yet overthrown the military men, who have conducted an orderly withdrawal. They added that democracy has been mutilated in Uruguay, where Liber Seregni of the Broad Front and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate of the Blanco Party have not been able to participate in elections because they have been banned.

After ruling out armed struggle, Marenales and Rosencof said: We will take full part in the legal struggle, with no cards up our sleeves. The leaders indicated that they want to unite the MLN with the 26 March Movement (which formerly was their political arm), and that they will try to join the Broad Front, with the aim of forming a big front.

Their land-ownership and antipoverty plans include measures to resolve the problem of tenancy and to repopulate the countryside, nonpayment of the foreign debt, and intervention in and nationalization of the banks.

In his brief statement, (which he wanted to keep short, he said, because of his difficulty in talking due to a bullet wound in the jaw when he was captured), Sendic said there had been much integration among the people. It seems that much of the people's affection has been given to the Tupamaros. This demands our commitment, he said.

Sendic, 60, told interviewers that: I like songs with lyrics. He was referring to two songs which he wrote in prison and which are currently being performed in Montevideo along with songs written by six other leaders in a show called "Songs from Jail."

STROESSNER ASKED TO IMPROVE PRISONER'S CONDITIONS

PY041812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Nov (EFE) -- Leaders of all Uruguayan political parties and social organizations have sent a letter to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner expressing their concern over the human rights situation in his country.

The letter, which today was handed to the Paraguayan ambassador in Montevideo, is signed by, among others, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the National, or Blanco, Party, the main opposition party; Liber Seregni, president of the leftist Broad Front coalition, the third political force in Uruguay; and many congressmen of all views, including the governing Colorado Party.

The letter is also signed by leaders of the Interunion Workers Plenum, which is the main labor organization in the country; the Federation of Uruguayan University Students (FEUU); the Peace and Justice Service [Servicio de Paz y Justicia -- SERPAJ]; Amnesty International; Argentine writer Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; and others.

The letter states that the signatories, who sympathize with the cause of liberty and respect for the rights of people everywhere in the world, have specific requests regarding the situation of Captain Napoleon Ortigoza. The letter says that the captain has been imprisoned for 24 years, making him the longest-held political prisoner on the continent. The signatories state that Ortigoza's prison conditions are so bad that he has gone insane, and that he is partially blind and paralyzed. The letter asks that Ortigoza be taken to the public jail so he can receive visits freely, and that his case be tried again in the presence of foreign lawyers.

MINISTRIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON RIGHTISTS

PY062054 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Ministries of Defense and Interior have issued a joint communique regarding the denunciations by Senator Hugo Batalla. As is known, Senator Batalla and several other members of the Defense Commission have reported to Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino on the existence of an organization of the extreme right that is reportedly operating in Uruguay.

The communique, released at Libertad Building, states:

Regarding a report released by the news media today on the existence of an extremist organization, it is appropriate to note the following:

1. On 1 October 1985 Senator Hugo Batalla verbally briefed the Montevideo chief of police on a report on the existence of an armed extremist group in a building located in downtown Montevideo.

The police immediately placed the building and the home of two persons who had been accused under observation, but the information gathered has not confirmed the suspicions. Sixteen days after the denunciation, a legal inspection of the house was conducted in the presence of a judge and police personnel. No weapons or indications that meetings are held in the house were found.

The occupant of the house, who is also accused of being the chairman of the extremist organization, was questioned by the judge. He was also questioned by the police on 21 and 30 October, when the police observation ended. Senator Batalla was informed about the results of these investigations on 4 November.

2. On 31 October 1985, by request of Senator Batalla, the Senate Defense Commission asked for a meeting at 1700 with the Defense Minister in order to give him important information.

The commission, made up of Senators Zorrilla, Batalla, Jude, and Lenzi, went to the Defense Ministry; and Senator Batalla expressed his concern over the activities of a group that had held meetings at and was headquartered at the aforementioned place and had other offices that had been positively identified. Batalla added that he had held a meeting with the Montevideo police chief, who informed him that a raid had been carried out but that nothing was found.

Immediately afterwards they commented on these facts, noting that it is not impossible that these activities might be connected with persons acting in Argentina. The senators present at the meeting expressed their concern, since the accusations were made by Senator Batalla. The defense minister noted that he would immediately seek information and that this accusation would be treated through proper channels in a most expeditious manner. It is noted that all those present expressed the need for complete secrecy of the discussion so as not to hinder any future investigations. However, the information was reported by the mass media on the morning of 5 November.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN MEETINGS

PA061636 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said today that a substantial advance in the pending issues in the Contadora document might be achieved during the Luxembourg conference to be held on 11 and 12 November. The Mexican foreign secretary said this during a working meeting with the ambassadors of the EEC, Spain, and Portugal accredited in Mexico. They discussed the various topics that will be addressed in a joint meeting to be held this week in Brussels.

Foreign Secretary Sepulveda left this afternoon on a working tour of Europe. Tomorrow he will meet with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez in Madrid. He will stay in Brussels on Thursday and Friday, and on Monday and Tuesday he will be in Luxembourg.

LIMITATIONS SET ON PESO ACCOUNT OPERATIONS

FL062330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1420 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Bank of Mexico has announced limitations on the operations of Mexican peso accounts that Mexican credit organizations handle for foreign financial organizations and foreign money exchange offices. Mexican financial authorities want the purchase and sale of foreign exchange for Mexican pesos to be carried out as much as possible through intermediaries authorized in Mexico and not by foreign firms. In essence, these limitations are that such accounts must always be paid off in pesos in exchange for the foreign exchange the respective account holders sell to the credit organization. Mexican peso accounts which national organizations handle for the account holders cannot be used for the money exchange or credit operations that some of these foreign organizations carry out.

This measure will in no way complicate operations for foreign bank branch offices because its cost must be covered with foreign exchange resources of the foreign banks' branch offices. This measure will not complicate the management of the bank accounts for foreigners living in Mexico or the accounts of Mexicans or foreigners living abroad who are not agents of foreign money exchange offices.

Mexican credit organizations must abstain from accepting deposits from persons known or presumed to be acting for foreign financial organizations or foreign money exchange offices, to avoid transactions that would circumvent these announced limitations.

NORIEGA BACK IN CAPITAL AFTER HOUSTON CHECKUP

PA061515 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 6 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega Moreno, commander in chief of Panama's Defense Forces, has been in the city since yesterday.

Noriega returned from Potrerillos in Chiriqui. There he remained at "La Escondida" farm following his return from a clinic in Houston where he underwent a medical checkup.

Noriega was seen yesterday jogging and wearing a jogging suit near Loma Alegre where he lives in this city. He was accompanied by three people. He looks healthy.

SPADAFORA'S WIFE STAGES PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA061928 Panama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1924 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] In relation to the murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora, the protests continue daily with demands for creation of the special investigating committee. We read in today's press that various schools are continuing to demand creation of the committee.

Today, the wife of Guido Spadafora started another protest activity by chaining herself from 1100 this morning until 1700 this afternoon at the U.S. Embassy.

The purpose of this action is to have Ambassador Briggs deliver a letter to President Reagan and all U.S. senators containing information submitted by the Costa Rica judicial branch.

As is known, the U.S. Government and U.S. Embassy here have supported and economically aided this government for the past 17 years. Therefore, it is reasonable to believe that the United States also patronized the electoral fraud of 6 May 1984.

We repeat, Guido Spadafora's wife has chained herself to the U.S. Embassy so that President Reagan will receive a message, so he will know the type of military regime he is supporting in our country, the type of illegitimate government he is backing in Panama, and so he can decide whether that is the sort of democracy he wants for our country and, obviously, for the U.S. people as well.

We expect that the people will support with their presence the protest of Carmenza Spadafora. [name as heard; Carmenza is the name of Guido Spadafora's sister] Mrs. Spadafora will remain chained until 1700 this afternoon at the U.S. Embassy in order to send this message to Mr Reagan so he will know the kind of military he is supporting in our country, and also learn about the horrible crimes being committed by the military leadership here in our country. We hope you will all back the wife of Guido Spadfaora, who will remain chained from 1100 until 1700 this afternoon at the U.S. Embassy.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY PROTEST ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PA041842 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 85 p 1 A

[Article by Lisette Carrasco and Martin Enrique Yau]

[Text] To repudiate the presidential decision not to appoint an independent special commission to investigate Dr Hugo Spadafora's murder, students of various secondary schools wore black ribbons on their uniforms and did not salute or turned their back on President Delvalle in the 3 November parade.

In the meantime, in another part of the city, thousands staged a civic march to support the Spadafora family in their demand for justice in the assassination of the guerrilla-doctor.

A total of 15 secondary -- public and private -- schools refused to salute the president or their students marched turning their backs on him as they went by the presidency. These schools included the National Institute, the Melchor Lasso de la Vega (Arts and Crafts) School, the Panamerican Institute, La Salle School, May Immaculate School, Saint Vincent of Paul, Sacred Heart School, Xavier School, Saint Augustine School, the Isthmian Institute, the Jose Dolores Moscote Institute, the Fermin Naudeau Institute, the Richard Newman School, and student groups of the University of Panama, who also shouted: "Noriega, assassin!" and "Firing squad for the president, Minister Solis Palma, and military officers Noriega and Diaz Herrera!"

The president of the republic responded with applause, a slight smile, and finally also turned his back on several schools whose students insisted on marching in front of him with their backs turned to him. There was a moment in the parade when the education minister retreated from the presidential stand.

When this occurred, a sergeant of the presidential guard whose nameplate identified him as "S. Sandoval," prevented LA PRENSA reporters from interviewing the students about their attitude. He intimidated and threatened them with foul language to the point of inviting QUIUBO reporter Martin Yau to fight. This action was witnessed by colleagues of other media sources and officials of the Presidency's Press Office.

A group of women, led by Maria "Pants" Carter, were busy insulting the students of those schools which didn't salute the president. They shouted: "Down With Seduction! ...Down With Corrupt Priests! ...Down With the People's Church! ...Viva Tuturo! [President Eric Arturo Dalvalle's nickname] ...Viva the National Defense Forces Which Feed Me!

The nation's holidays began yesterday with the traditional serenades at the Presidency, the garrisons, and the homes of top public officials; the salute to the flag at the Municipal Palace; and later on, the parade which included the participation of 58 schools and autonomous agencies.

Students of the University of Panama and the Fermin Naudeau Institute carried signs saying, among other slogans, "We Demand Justice," and "We Advocate the Creation of a Special Investigative Commission." The Mary Immaculate and Xavier schools delivered their respective letters to the Presidential Palace calling for appointment of the commission demanded by the Spadafora family.

Alexis Cuevas, president of the National Institute's Student Federation, told LA PRENSA:

"The National Institute's students have never refused to pay homage to the fatherland; what they rejected today and will always reject is the imposition of a president by a military clique that oppresses the people and the student movement." He added: "We cannot pay homage to a president who is an enemy of the National Institute cause."

However, Education Minister Solis Palma told LA PRENSA that the actions of these students against President Delvalle were "in bad taste" and he viewed them as a "lack of courtesy on the part of the students." He said that "this matter must be settled by the school principals."

Neither General Manuel Antonio Noriega nor Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera were present at yesterday's events. The National Defense Forces were represented by colonels Marcos Justines and Elias Castillo and lieutenant colonels Eros Ramiro Cal and Marcos Alexander, among others.

It must be noted that, contrary to what was done in previous years, the parade was not carried live from the Presidential Palace but in a delayed transmission, undoubtedly to prevent the airing of aspects of the event that were considered damaging to President Delvalle's image.

The "Civic March for Justice," organized by the Spadafora family, was staged on the same morning with the participation of thousands of citizens. Youths, wearing black hoods, carried signs bearing the names of Panamanians who have disappeared over the past 17 years. Hundreds of citizens joined the protest march, headed by the Spadafora family, as it went by. They were shouting slogans against the military clique and the "servile civilians of the regime in power." The people also remembered the violent acts that resulted in the exile, persecution and murder of Panamanians who opposed the then "strongman" of Panama, General Omar Torrijos Herrera. The presence of National Defense Force G-2 members was noticed. They watched the demonstrators until they arrived at Cristo Rey Church.

The fourth of the 43 events that the Spadafora family will be carrying out to demand justice ended there. Therefore, Rita Spadafora, Hugo's youngest sister, left the church where she had been fasting for the last few days.

PRD LEADERS VIEW BARLETTA'S OUSTER, U.S. ROLE

PA051523 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Nov 85 p 1

[By Special EXCELSIOR correspondent Salvador Martinez Garcia]

[Text] Panama -- Nicolas Ardito Barletta had been hatching a coup against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the National Defense Forces [FDN], with military-men -- already identified -- in alliance with conservative opposition parties and with the support of the Miami Group [not further identified]. He wanted to do away with the Torrijist line of the majority party, the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], and the people who took him to power in order to change the country's course toward foreign subjugation and colonialism. All this was averted when he was ousted 32 days ago.

The circumstances and reason for Ardito Barletta's resignation were explained to EXCELSIOR -- for the first time to a news medium -- by Jose Isabel Blandon and Gerardo Gonzalez, two of the most prominent members of the Torrijist-inspired majority party and its main links with the FDN.

However, in the eyes of the rightist opposition and of Ardito Barletta himself, what took place in Panama was a military coup. According to sources close to Ardito Barletta, he feels that the conflict was solved when First Vice President Eric Arturo Delvalle took power. This was done to preserve constitutional "order" and to avoid a war among Panamanians, which would have resulted in many deaths.

The Stepdown Was Scheduled for 31 October

Blandon and Gonzalez admitted that Ardito Barletta had to be pressured into stepping down by depriving his government of the political support of the PRD's majority in the National Assembly and the FDN. They made it clear, though, that Nicky's [Ardito Barletta's nickname] stepdown from the presidency was scheduled for 31 July "for imposing methods without consultation and in conflict with our values and nationalist, democratic, and revolutionary traditions."

Blandon and Gonzalez also said that the foreign debt problem must be handled on the basis of a clear stand in defense of Panama's sovereignty and development and protecting the nation's interests.

Noriega Rejected the Letter of Intent

They made equally clear statements concerning the role of the Armed Forces: "They play a political role," they said, and recalled that even before Ardito Barletta's resignation Gen Noriega had toured Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Peru and even visited the World Bank offices to warn that Panama could not be governed by the letter of intent that had been agreed upon.

Blandon noted that a man's mettle is tested in adversity and "Gen Noriega has demonstrated that he has it at this time in the history of our homeland." He hastened to explain, though, that "in general, he is a military officer who is clearly aligned with the PRD [mantiene una claridad politica con el PRD]."

He contended that the concord between the militarymen and the PRD is maintained through dialogue and political discussion at a provincial level among the representatives of the corregimientos [municipal subdivisions], municipalities, and the governors with FDN officers. This way Blandon tried to dispel the impression that power is held in Panama by Gen Noriega, who is internationally recognized as the country's "strongman." As a matter of fact, Blandon noted, "without the PRD there would be no government in this country."

The CIA and the U.S. Embassy's Role

Blandon, together with Gonzalez, who is known in Panama as "the custodian of Torrijism," also said that the CIA and some sectors of the U.S. Embassy here are interested in changing the Defense Forces political role, because "it is a known fact that the United States sells bottled propaganda (like it sells Coca Cola) to governments."

Using similar terminology as the one used in their statement for our correspondent, Blandon and Gonzalez are currently addressing the PRD rank and file members as part of a campaign to explain to the people the recent developments that ended with Ardito's separation from, and Delvalle's installation in the Presidency of the Republic. Our correspondent attended meetings in communities in the Cocle Province, located near its capital, Penonome, which is approximately 120 km from Panama City, and where the UNADE [National Democratic Union] lost the elections against the opposition's alliance.

These meeting-rallies with the PRD rank and file are not only attended by the party leaders, but also by the military commanders of the respective military zones. In this case, Major Ricardo Reyes Dutary, who publicly said "I am a PRD member," participated in the meeting near Penonome, which was witnessed by our correspondent.

Despite the efforts undertaken not only by Blandon and Gonzalez, but also by all the PRD leaders, what really happened in their homeland is still not clear to the Panamanian people, and confusion, misinformation, and divisionism prevail in the nation's society. In addition, not everyone agrees with the position assumed by the PRD and the other UNADE parties, starting with ousted Ardito himself, not to mention the right and ultraleft opposition parties.

SPADAFORA'S MURDER NOT CLARIFIED

Another incident that tarnished the Panamanian political scene and still darkens President Delvalle's future and Gen Noriega's image was the not yet clarified murder of guerrilla-doctor Hugo Spadafora. The opposition's alliance, made up of the Authentic Panamenist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, together with the Church and the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (COCINA), has taken advantage of the situation to conduct a campaign that the government has described as seditious.

Spadafora's disappearance on 13 September and the discovery of his body 3 days later at the Costa Rica border shook up the Panamanian population, unaccustomed to the everyday violence affecting their Central American neighbors. This incident has been used by the opposition rightists, who have said that there is no respect for human rights in the country and that there is public insecurity as well as military repression, which newspapers in this capital have highlighted in their headlines.

Since then, and up to this date, the opposition has been carrying out a number of actions within the so-called "peaceful resistance," demanding the creation of a commission to investigate the crime, with the power to include any "civilian or military men" involved, as it is believed that members of the Armed Forces participated in the action.

Meanwhile, the current president's political weakness places him under the orders of the PRD and the Defense Forces, which are headed by Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega, who by far has exceeded the functions assigned to him by the Constitution and in fact has assumed the country's leadership.

UNION LEADER OPPOSES LABOR CODE REFORMS

PA061714 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 85 p 1-A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Excerpts] Rolando Ordonez, top leader of the National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO), believes that if the structural readjustments of the world banking community are imposed in Panama "a military coup" could take place.

Ordonez said that one of the aims of the world banking community is to "strangle and detract" political power from and readjust the budget of the Armed Forces, not only in Panama, but in all the debtor countries.

He said that one of the structural changes the world banks want for Panama is "neutralization" of the trade union movement through reforms to the Labor Code.

However, he warned that these actions "shall not pass," because the Panamanian labor movement is now more united than ever before and trusts its leaders. He said this is so because "we have never fought for political space, like other parties have."

BANK AGREEMENTS SIGNED TO OBTAIN IMF CREDIT

PA010220 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Special report by Manual Santamaria Llamas from New York City -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The Republic of Panama signed agreements with commercial banks in a ceremony beginning at 1000 today Thursday, 31 October 1985. This will enable it to negotiate its foreign debt and obtain IMF credit. After this phase involving the IMF was completed, the issue of keeping the 1985 deficit under $140 million was also discussed.

We must point to the fact that in negotiating the refinancing of its foreign debt, the Panamanian team fulfilled a promise to ensure that the central government would control and supervise the public debt to prevent it from increasing.

As we said yesterday, an interesting aspect of the negotiation and the signing of agreements with the international banking community is the Republic of Panama's ability to suggest new negotiation formulas, its commitment to the payment of its foreign debt, and the patience and responsibility displayed by the current Panamanian Government.

The agreements signed this morning on the 32d floor of the Wall Street Plaza on Wall Street, in the presence of bank attorneys, shows the confidence in Panama that exists abroad. This will undoubtedly have an impact on the country's political situation.

The signing of agreements and the confidence won by Panama abroad will ensure that $6 billion in foreign deposits in Panama will be kept there. The signing of more than 200 100-page documents involving priority aspects in development of the public sector and the fulfillment of commitments with the private sector regarding suppliers and commercial banking was carried out in the presence of all people involved.

A total of $580 million will be paid over 9 years beginning in 1989. The country also obtained fresh money totalling $50 million, and a $133 million line of credit for the National Bank of Panama.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA070427 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said today that this government "is willing" to sign the Contadora peace and cooperation document.

The Costa Rican minister said that Nicaragua, meanwhile, will not sign it and wants a return to the original document which Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica refused to approve last year due to pressures from the United States.

Nicaragua has said that it would be "suicide" to sign a peace document that would include the end of the arms race without the United States guaranteeing that it will not attack Nicaragua. Gutierrez said that he will travel to Luxembourg on Saturday to participate in the EEC meeting with the Central American foreign ministers.

During the EEC-Central American meeting in Luxembourg, which will last 2 days, cooperation agreements will be signed between the EEC countries and the Central American region. The EEC has expressed its full support of the Contadora Group's peace-making efforts, and it has pointed out that the group's central themes fully coincide with their views on the Central American problem.

GUTIERREZ RESPONDS TO TINOCO CONTADORA REMARKS

PA070124 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has described as absurd statements made by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to the effect that there should be a return to the 1984 Contadora document. According to the Sandinist offical, the document presently under debate has many points that favor the U.S. Government. Consulted about his opinion, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said:

[Begin Gutierrez recording] It is an absurd position. Objections to the 1984 document were not made only by the governments of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. The document was also studied by Canadian Government experts. The Canadians pointed out the great problems the document would have created in matters pertaining to verification and control, if it had been approved. Thus, the defects of the document were not pointed out only by the governments of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. They were clearly pointed out by the Canadian Government. It is obvious that the document had problems in regard to the verification and control issue, so by saying that we must return to that document, the Nicaraguan Government is saying that they do not want a good verification and control system. Having made these statements, I believe that you yourselves can establish the consequences. [end recording]

The foreign minister added that he cannot say whether the deadline for signing the Contadora document will be extended. The deadline established by the foreign ministers of the Central American peace-making group is 22 November. However, the foreign minister said that at the meeting to be initiated on Monday in Luxembourg, the Central American officials will try to find a way to extend the deadline because a firm agreement has not been made, and therefore the established deadline cannot be met.

On Saturday Gutierrez travels to Europe to participate in the meeting with the EEC foreign ministers, and at the end of next week he will visit Switzerland where he will meet with government officials.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY DISCUSSED AT FORUM

PA020416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Last night, at the inauguration of the international forum on the top "U.S. Policy Toward Central America," Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez -- speaking on the president's behalf -- told delegates from several countries and of different ideological backgrounds that in Costa Rica there are no prohibited or censured topics, this is why we favor this initiative. He added that he was not at liberty to express his personal ideas because of the position he holds, since it is a matter of judging a country's political attitude, that of the United States toward an entire region. Nevertheless, he said that he could speak briefly on U.S. relations with Costa Rica.

The foreign minister said that the United States has never demanded that Costa Rica become militarized or that it serve as a base to attack another country. This seminar was widely referred to when it was reported a few days ago that Sandinist leaders Tomas Borge and Sergio Ramirez would attend, which resulted in heated debates at the Legislative Assembly, in the press, and other forms of media. Foreign Minister Gutierrez ended his speech saying that the Costa Rican Government does not allow any foreign country to dictate the course of its foreign policy.

DENGUE EPIDEMIC EMERGENCY ZONE ESTABLISHED

PA070022 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Among the most important agreements adopted by the Government Council today is the decree establishing the northern part of the country as an emergency zone due to the dangers of dengue contamination from Nicaragua. Armando Vargas Araya, spokesman for the Government Council and information minister, said that this decree was issued because of the request made by Health Minister Juan Jaramillo Antillon in response to the dangers posed for the Costa Ricans who live in the zones bordering Nicaragua, because the government of that country has admitted that it is facing a dengue epidemic. The information minister said the following regarding the Government Council decision.

[Begin Vargas recording] As a result of the health minister's request, the Government Council has declared -- within the health field -- that the northern regions of Costa Rica are emergency zones due to the threat of the dengue epidemic. For many weeks, due to the increased number of Central American refugees who are on the Costa Rican border, health officials have been concerned over the dengue epidemic in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, the Health Ministry and the government waited until the Nicaraguan Government officially admitted that it is facing a dengue epidemic, and that there is danger of contamination for neighboring countries.

The Nicaraguan Government in the past few days requested the aid of the Pan-American Health Organization [PAHO], and the World Health Organization [WHO], to eliminate the epidemic. As a result of this official statement by Nicaragua regarding the existence of dengue in that country, we have decreed the emergency in the northern zones.

This means that in accordance with Article 16 of the general health law, the Health Ministry emergency fund will be used to finance a massive vaccine campaign in the northern part of the country, in an effort to prevent massive contagion. [end recording]

The information minister also referred to other agreements adopted by the Government Council, which include designations within the National Electricity Service, at the Social Protection Junta [Junta de Proteccion Social], and at the Civil Service Tribunal [Tribunal del Servicio Civil]. He also said that Labor Minister Jose Calvo and the president of the board of directors of the Social Protection Junta each presented a report on the situation at their institutions, and the dismissals that have taken place as a result of the strike held by the workers of the Social Protection Junta last week. The Government Council also agreed to inform Planning Minister Juan Manuel Villasuso that he must present a report on 1985's economic situation, which was released to the press yesterday, over the national radio and television network.

STOWAWAYS LIBYAN CITIZENS, NOT IRANIANS

PA022232 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Minister of Government Enrique Obregon Valverde said this morning that the two persons arrested at the Juan Santamaria airport are Libyan citizens, and not Iranians as was previously reported. Immigration, which is a department of the Ministry of Government, has been in charge of the matter together with the Intelligence and Security Directorate, DIS. They have been investigating how the two arrived in Costa Rica and how they entered a Lacsa office at the airport, the minister of government said. The following are the statements made by the minister of government concerning the nationalities of the two foreigners:

[Begin Obregon recording] They are not Iranians. Therefore, it is believed that they may have links with terrorist groups. They are being asked why they destroyed their documents. They came from Nicaragua. We want to find out what the situation is. Meanwhile, the investigations continue. We are trying to identify them and they are being detained under investigating authorities' orders to see if it can be confirmed that they belong to an international terrorist network. [Words indistinct] in any case, for the way they entered the country and because they tried to escape when they arrived at the airport. We think they are highly suspicious people. [end recording]

The minister did not disclose where the two Libyans who entered the country illegally are being detained. He said that for the moment, it is not advisable to say where they are confined for the corresponding investigations. Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza said he does not know whether the Iranian residents in Costa Rica are concerned over the illegal entry of the two individuals who were previously thought to be Iranians.

EL SALVADOR

FARABUNDO MARTI ON 'CENSORSHIP' OF INES DUARTE

PA061407 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Duarte has violated freedom of expression even in his own home.

After Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran was released, her father, the president of the Republic, has not allowed her to say one word to the news media, which has tried to get a statement from her.

Days before Duarte rushed to the United States, the Culture and Communications Ministry, disseminating misinformation and lies, said that Ines Guadalupe was going to make a statement on television, but Ines Guadalupe never appeared before the television cameras to make a statement as the government had announced.

You can be sure that the people are asking why she did not appear on the television program to report on the 44 days she was held prisoner in the zones controlled by the FMLN.

By the same token, the people have already answered their own question after listening to Napoleon Duarte's statements to U.S. news media during his recent trip to the United States. According to Duarte, his daughter was brainwashed to turn her against him and for this reason she is seeing a psychologist. In other words, Duarte is not allowing his daughter to make statements to the news media, because she would make statements in favor of the FMLN.

A few minutes before she was released, Ines Guadalupe told Radio Farabundo Marti that she had been treated with great respect and great human decency by the FMLN, and that she was impressed by the brotherly attitude and solidarity among the members of the FMLN. She also spoke against the Air Force's raids on the civilian population and she also admitted that she had changed her opinion of the members of the FMLN, who are struggling for an ideal and have very high morale.

This testimony exposing the Duarte regime's demagoguery and misinformation campaign cannot be released to the local and foreign news media much less coming from Duarte's own daughter. To prevent this, Duarte has taken all measures to impose censorship, even on his own family.

Duarte's democratic process does not even respect the freedom of expression of his own daughter. The millions spent on a campaign of misinformation and lies carried out by Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of culture and communications, is not enough for Duarte.

Duarte does not mind obstructing and interfering with the local and foreign news media activities. For Duarte it is no longer enough to control all news media. He has to impose censorship in his own home, on his own daughter, to try to hide the truth, so that the Salvadoran people may not know what his daughter may say about the 44 days she spent as a prisoner in the zones controlled by the FMLN.

In view of the fact that Duarte can be unmasked by his own daughter, he has been forced to take desperate measures against freedom of expression to which his daughter has a right. The truth is that there is nothing Duarte can do to hide the truth. His own statements in the United States have revealed that the deep crisis his government is facing has even reached his own home.

REBEL RADIO ON BATTLES, 'FORCED RECRUITING'

PA060410 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people, these are reports from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front:

At 0800 on 2 November, guerrilla units of the Rafael Aguinada Carranza Battalion and of the Jacobo Campos Valle Column clashed with troops of the Army Detachment Number Five, in Montepeque Canton, of San Jose Guayabal municipality, Chalatenango Department. In this clash we inflicted 1 casualty on the enemy.

At 2000 on 2 November, guerrilla units of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Group ambushed an Army truck in the sector between the road to Amayo and the headquarters of the Army 4th Infantry Brigade. In this ambush on the Army truck, we inflicted 10 casualties on the puppet Army, on big mouth Ochoa's troops.

We have arrived at a superior stage in our struggle, at a moment in which we are making great progress, as confirmed by the general intensification of the war with the participation of the people in the political and military fronts. The enemy's plan is to reduce to a minimum the people's support to our forces. Our plan is to incorporate all the population in the war.

The Salvadoran puppet Army is on the road to extinction as a result of our minefields, snipers, ambushes, and large scale military operations carried out by the FMLN against forces of the Armed Forces High Command, which are subjected to a continuous and permanent war of attrition. For example, in October we inflicted 815 casualties on the puppet Army. According to the Army hospital director, 70 percent of the cases are soldiers who stepped with their U.S. boots on a mine. This means that these men are out of action for good. The number of desertions in the puppet Army, though not revealed, is very high. At this moment, desertion is one of the major problems faced by General Blandon.

The collapse of the Duarte regime is more evident each day. That is why Salvadoran youths do not wish to serve in the government's Army, which also commits crimes, kidnappings, and violates the people's most elemental human rights. This is the reason why youths are being recruited against their will by the government. After each successful military operation carried out by the FMLN, the puppet high command sends its henchmen to recruit our youths, but only the sons of the workers are recruited. The sons of the bourgeoisie are not recruited, they are not sent to the battlefronts to get wet in the rain, to go hungry, to suffer the rigor of hot and cold weather.

The sons of the rich do not face the risk of being killed or maimed for the rest of their lives. The recruiting of youths is a brutal action carried out by the Duarte regime in order to have cannon fodder to defend the interests of the oligarchs and of the imperialists. The people should not accept the dictatorship's recruiting of our youth . Parents and youths must organize themselves to strongly oppose our youth being sent to their deaths. Let us put a stop to the forced recruiting of our youth carried out by the dictatorship. Let us organize committees opposed to the forced recruiting of our youth .

NAPOLEON DUARTE VISITS SPAIN, MEETS JUAN CARLOS

For reportage on President Napoleon Duarte's visit to Spain including a meeting with King Juan Carlos, see the Spain section of the 7 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY PARTY VICTORY 'CONFIRMED'

PA061623 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The victory of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] in last Sunday's general elections was confirmed today with the release of the count of 98 percent of the votes.

With the vote count of only six municipalities still pending, the DCG obtained 39 percent of the vote, while the Union of the National Center (UCN) received 20 percent.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) also reported that five parties will be eliminated, after having failed to obtain the 4 percent stipulated in the electoral law to retain their status as political parties.

The Democratic Socialist Party (PSD), with 3 percent National Renewal Party, with 3, and the Anticommunist Unification Party (PUA), Emerging Movement for Harmony (MEC), and National Unity Front (FUN), which came under the Republican Front alliance and obtained a little over 1 percent [sentence as received]

The total results with 98.85 percent of all votes counted -- and no change is expected -- is as follows:

Party	Vote	Percentage
Guatemalan Christian Democracy	641,193	38.60
Union of the National Center	336,952	20.28
Democratic Party of National Cooperation-Revolution Party Coalition	229,422	13.81
Nationalist Authentic Center	208,020	12.52
Democratic Socialist Party	104,641	6.30
National Renewal Party	56,981	3.43
Republican Front	52,443	3.16
Total	1,661,305	100.00
Votes Annuled	144,392	
Blank Votes	81,535	

In view of the fact that the DCG failed to obtain an absolute majority, it will vie for the presidency in a second electoral round on 8 December against the UCN.

MLN Files 'Manipulation' Charge

PA061414 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1246 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Presidential candidate Mario Sandoval Alarcon of the National Liberation Movement, MLN, yesterday filed a written charge at the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE] about alleged manipulation in the processing of data in Sunday's elections.

The charge was presented to TSE President Arturo Herbruger Asturias, who acknowledged receipt of it yesterday afternoon.

According to Sandoval Alarcon, the manipulation occurred in the computers, which were fixed to show the results announced so far. This is the second charge presented by a presidential candidate against the election results. The first charge was filed by Leonel Sisniega Otero, who said the number of votes counted for him is illogical.

Now, the leader of the rightist coalition made up of the MLN and the Democratic Institutional Party, maintains that the elections were corrupt [viciado], a situation that, if confirmed, would hurt the elections, which have already been endorsed by the international public.

After learning of Sandoval Alarcon's charge on an alleged electoral fraud, TSE President Herbruger Asturias asked the MLN leader to ratify it in order to process it. So far, Herbruger Asturias said, he has only received a note signed by the MLN leader, but he needs a ratification of it written on the party's stationery and bearing the MLN seal.

Herbruger Asturias said that there is no reason for any charge because each party had a member at each of the polling places, he added, thus guaranteeing the vote count.

MEJIA ON ARMY'S PROFESSIONALISM, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA060437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2222 GMT 5 Nov 85

[By Agustin de Gracia]

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores has asserted that the Army "is not a group of outlaws or mercenaries" and noted that this is the only country that has been able to confront "a communist invasion" by itself.

Gen Mejia held his first news conference today following Sunday's general elections during which the purity and normalcy in the balloting were outstanding. "The Guatemalan Army is a professional Army, not a group of outlaws or mercenaries," Mejia said in response to a newsman who inquired about charges of violations of human rights by the military.

"Guatemala is the only country that has been able to get rid of a communist invasion by itself; we are a victorious, not a defeated Army," he added.

The military officer noted that "if the guerrillas had won, Guatemala would be a communist country. (quotation marks as received)

"We have examples of what a communist country and a democratic country are like." The public must pass judgment about "what is most advisable."

The Guatemalan guerrillas, who have been trying to overthrow the regime for 20 years, have been soundly repelled by this country's Army during the past 4 years. In 1981, the insurgents almost established an area under their control in Chimaltenango, 54 km from the capital.

Oscar Mejia Victores said that he is sure of having "respected human rights," although Guatemala has not received U.S. military aid since 1977 due to specific violations of those guarantees.

The officer described as a "mistake" the possibility that the new civilian government, which will take over on 14 January 1986, could begin proceedings against officers that might have been responsible for human rights violations during previous regimes.

As for the example set by Argentina in this regard, the Guatemalan head of state pointed out that the two nations are different. The head of state added: "That is the situation of a country with its own identity; we have a different nationality because they do not have the Indian blood that we have."

General Mejia Victores said that in keeping with the law, on 14 January he will not only leave the government, but also the Army. However, he refused to comment on his future plans "because my personal life is very personal; I will make a decision later."

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES GAM OF LINKS TO GUERRILLAS

PA062229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2009 GMT 6 Nov 85

[By Carlos Rodolfo Mobil]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores military government today accused the families of missing political persons in Guatemala of being linked to the guerrillas.

An official source today told ACAN-EFE that the Guatemalan Embassy in Washington had obtained a copy of a document that proves that the Mutual Support Group (GAM) is being directed from abroad. The copy of the alleged document, in which "GAM" announces a series of actions to "act in favor of the life and freedom of the missing people," was published today by the government in the local press.

General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, yesterday accused "international totalitarian organizations, such as Amnesty International and American Watch [preceding words in English], of having prepared from Washington the actions that the GAM should carry out on the occasions of last Sunday's elections."

More than 100 members of the GAM occupied the Metropolitan Cathedral on Thursday to demand that the military government begin a "complete" investigation into the whereabouts of 38,000 people missing in Guatemala since 1966.

The document published by the Guatemalan Government details each of the actions that the GAM carried out during the occupation of the cathedral.

"It is obvious that the Mutual Support Group is linked to the guerrillas because their purpose is the same," Ramon Celada, official spokesman for the government, told ACAN-EFE today. The source added that "the document proves that foreigners are conducting the orchestra." The GAM was formed in June 1984 and the organization has rejected all ties to the guerrillas.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS ENTRY OF NICARAGUANS

PA061640 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The Honduran Government has increased restrictions at Honduran customs and immigration posts to limit the number of Nicaraguans wanting to enter that country. It is now demanding visas and evidence of economic backing.

According to a report issued by HONDUPRESS in Tegucigalpa, the office of the Honduran Foreign Secetary announced yesterday that Nicaraguans wanting to enter Honduras must have a Honduran visa, $300, a visa to a third country, and a return ticket.

Until now, Nicaraguans only needed identification documents to enter Honduras, which is all that the other Central Americans will need to visit that country. This ruling by the Suazo Cordova administration is in line with the economic and military policy of the Reagan administration aimed at destabilizing the country. The Reagan administration has asked the U.S. Congress to extend the commercial embargo against Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT SUAZO ORDERS GENERAL DISARMAMENT

PA060350 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Nov 85 p 9

[Letter from President Reoberto Suazo Cordova to General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; dated Tegucigalpa, 4 November 1985]

[Text] Brigadier General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Office of the Commander in Chief

Commander in Chief:

I take pleasure in addressing you, in my capacity as constitutional president of the Republic and general commander of the Armed Forces, regarding a matter of utmost importance for the electoral process that will end with the elections to be held on 24 November.

As you are aware, it is the invariable purpose of the government over which I preside to guarantee a free and honest electoral process in which the duly registered citizen will be the one to freely elect the president of the Republic, National Congress deputies, and municipal authorities.

To achieve this objective it is necessary to have an environment of social calm and public order that will prevent groups interested in confusing the people or in distorting the democratic awareness of the Honduran peoples, from finding the way to create situations that could be dangerous for the development of the electoral process.

For this reason, and in accordance with Article 278 of the Honduran Constitution, I am issuing, through you, precise instructions to the Honduran Armed Forces so that on the occasion of the 24 November elections, they may proceed to a general disarmament without exclusions or discrimination of any kind, acting without any indulgence within the framework of the laws.

Likewise, within the framework of these instructions, all permits to carry weapons are hereby invalidated.

As you and our Armed Forces can understand, these instructions are aimed at guaranteeing the right of the citizens to exercise their rights and maintain public order and social peace, which are necessary requirements for the strengthening of the democratic institution. I reiterate the assurance of my consideration and personal appreciation.

Roberto Suazo Cordova, president

Order for 'Peaceful Elections'

PA051711 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1622 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Honduran Government ordered a general disarmament to be carried out by the Armed Forces with a view to holding peaceful elections on 24 November 1985. The order was given by President Roberto Suazo Cordova as commander general of the Armed Forces. In a note addressed to the Chief of the Armed Forces General Walter Lopez Reyes, the president points out that there must be a general disarmament and that all permits to bear firearms are now cancelled so that the order can be enforced without any discrimination.

To this effect, the police are constantly checking public places and highways, and are seizing any firearms or knives from anyone carrying them, regardless of whether or not they have permits.

In Honduras, two out of every three persons have firearms and one-third of them have more than one. The sale of arms in this country is freely done in a store called "The Armory," owned by the Army, with branches throughout the country. At "The Armory" one can purchase any weapon from a .25 caliber revolver in all models up to a high powered 30-06 rifle with a telescopic view, shotguns, automatic pistols, and even .44 caliber Magnums. There are very few requirements for purchasing firearms and the prices are average compared to the prices in countries other than where the arms come from. The general disarmament decision was made because the crime rate has increased in the last 2 years, and because 14 persons have already been killed during this electoral campaign.

RELATIVES OF MISSING PEOPLE ACCUSE PRESIDENT

PA042042 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Nov 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Committee of Relations of Missing Detainees in Honduras [Cofadeh] today accused Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova of being "an accomplice and an accessory after the fact" of those responsible for the disappearance of 140 people. A total of 140 men of various nationalities have disappeared in Honduras between 1982 and 1985, and the bodies of 85 union and peasant leaders showing signs of torture have also been found. Due to popular pressure, the Honduran Armed Forces appointed a commission comprised of colonels to investigate these incidents, but the two reports prepared by the commission have been discouraging.

The Catholic Church even described the military commission's most recent report an "absurd mockery of the people," where it was concluded that none of those mentioned as missing were in the detention places run by either the police or the Army. The report also asserted that nothing had been determined during the interrogations of those unofficially mentioned as responsible for the disappearances.

According to Cofadeh, "it is suspicious that President Suazo Cordova should have retained for 8 months an Army report that says nothing." It adds that this retention can only be explained by the fact that the president used this time "to annul any information connecting him with the crimes, thus imitating an ostrich by hiding his head in the sand."

"Suazo Cordova cannot avoid the responsibility of having been an accomplice in the abuses committed by the executioners commanded by former Armed Forces Chief Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, nor will he be able to avoid that responsibility in the future," the Cofadeh added. Cofadeh adds that "the president was fully aware of his role as endorser of the counterinsurgency plans that even received operational support from the CIA."

According to Cofadeh, the Armed Forces report is not "trustworthy" either, because it was prepared by militarymen and "they protect their companions."

Moreover, the report wonders "why the protection that the committee had been willing to provide for the witnesses during the investigations was not accepted."

According to Cofadeh, former Armed Forces Chief Alvarez Martinez, currently exiled in Miami after his removal from office on 31 March 1984, should be tried. Similar treatment should be given to former Police Chief Daniel Bali Castillo, former Triumvirate members Amilcar Zelaya and Roberto Martinez Barahona, and several other officers of lesser rank who currently hold or have in the past held posts in either the police or military intelligence forces. Cofadeh warns that these crimes will never be forgotten and that "the relatives have not yet buried any of the missing because they took them away alive, and they must return them alive."

NICARAGUA

HONDURAN DENIAL OF CONTRA CAMPS CRITICIZED

PA061702 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Honduran authorities claim that they have never seen a counterrevolutionary camp in their territory. There is none so blind as he who will not see.

Honduran military authorities are trying to imitate the ostrich that hides his head in the sand in order not to see what's happening around him, when it is not to his advantage, of course.

Tegucigalpa's daily TIEMPO published a number of photographs and details disclosing the existence of a counterrevolutionary camp known as La Quinta, in Ciudad Nueva, near the capital, which is guarded by Army soldiers and suspicious armed men in civilian clothes.

This irrefutable evidence is added to the protest notes sent to the Honduran Government by the Nicaraguan Government detailing the location of the contra camps, in which the crimes against our people are planned.

General Walter Lopez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces firmly sustained yesterday that all those reports are false, and are part of a national and international defamatory campaign against his country.

In describing the charges about complicity of Honduran authorities with the Somozist mercenaries as mere speculation, the Honduran military leader said that his Army constantly patrols the border with Nicaragua and has never seen even one counter-revolutionary camp.

Oddly enough, in his statement to ACAN-EFE yesterday, Gen Walter Lopez said that the Honduran Armed Forces will soon explain many things to the Honduran people, to clear up all the charges made against that institution. He added that Honduras wants peace, and that its government, Army, and people support the Contadora Group's efforts.

We believe that Gen Walter Lopez could demonstrate that desire for peace by accepting a joint patrol with the Sandinist People's Army, which would be more than enough to help in achieving effective peace at the common border and in the entire region.

RAMIREZ STATEMENT ON BRAZIL TRIP, U.S. RELATIONS

PA020345 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1455 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Statement by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado to local and international newsmen, upon his arrival from Brazil, on 1 November 1985, at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport]

[Text] [Ramirez] The tour we carried out on behalf of the presidency of the Republic, to the countries that comprise Contadora and to the group of countries which are supporting Contadora, took us first to Brazil where we met with President Jose Sarney. We will continue our tour next week with a visit on Thursday to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi in Caracas.

The contacts we made in Brazil were highly positive. In the first place, we were able to explain the Central American situation and the Brazilian Government agreed with us on the need to continue making peaceful efforts, instead of resorting to the use of brute force to solve the Central American situation. We also agreed on the need to continue supporting the Contadora Group efforts for peace and complete stability in the region. We also discussed the importance of holding talks with the U.S. Government.

During our visit to Brazil, we discussed our countries bilateral relations. I can say for sure that financial and economic relations between Brazil and Nicaragua have taken a new leap forward. We are going to get the rest of the credit that was approved some time ago by the Brazilian Government. We also discussed terms for the 1986 economic exchange between our countries. President Sarney confirmed his support for the economic and financial cooperation that his country will give Nicaragua.

Besides talking to President Sarney and to Foreign Minister Setubal, we also talked to Brazilian businessmen. In Rio de Janeiro we met with prominent groups of artists, intellectuals, authors, and political leaders who expressed their solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution in view of the difficult moments Nicaragua is facing.

[Reporter] Vice President Ramirez, the Salvadoran president said in Washington, no, he again accused Nicaragua of promoting the Central American conflict. He also involved Nicaragua in the kidnapping of his daughter. What do you have to say about this?

[Ramirez] President Ortega referred to this when he returned from the United States. All I can do is repeat what he already said that we cooperated for humanitarian reasons so that Duarte's daughter could return home, and that we are now being paid with bad coin. I remember when Wischnewski, the FRG Social Democratic Party leader was in our country to find out in what way they could help us solve the situation in which Duarte was also involved. I told him everything we were doing for humanitarian reasons would later be used by President Duarte to accuse us of being an accomplice in the kidnapping of his daughter, once she was safe at home, and that he would not give us credit for trying to help solve the situation. I am not a prophet, but next time I see Wischnewski, I am going to remind him of what I told him.

[Reporter] Vice President Ramirez, President Reagan has demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly, as a condition to resume talks with Nicaragua. What is your opinion?

[Ramirez] To ask for the dissolution of the U.S. Congress, of the Senate, before we resume talks with the United States -- this should make us even to start the talks.

UNO COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA021241 San Jose LA NACION (NICARAGUA HOY Supplement) in Spanish 26 Oct 85 p 4 C

[Text] The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) recently issued a communique in which it criticized the decree on the suspension of guarantees, which the Sandinist military dictatorship issued on 15 October.

In the communique, which we reproduce hereafter, the opposition alliance asserts that the decree evidences the absence of a state of legality and [right to] defense, which the Nicaraguan people have been experiencing under the Sandinist military dictatorship. UNO and its member organizations report to the Nicaraguan people and the international community that:

The Nicaraguan people have in fact been enduring for several years the suppression of social and individual rights and guarantees as well as a systematic lack of respect for the most elementary human rights by the FSLN's military dictatorship.

The repressive bodies of the dictatorship have been charged with impinging upon the inalienable rights of men, the universal recognition of which is one of the most extraordinary breakthroughs in mankind's progress.

The decree on the suspension of guarantees issued on 15 October simply makes evident the absence of a state of legality and [right to] defense which the Nicaraguan people have been enduring under the FSLN's regime, and at the same time enshrines the arbitrariness, intimidation, and terror, which are a daily practice of the dictatorship.

This action is evidence of the FSLN's determination to increase the repression and social control in the style that characterizes Marxist-Leninist dictatorships.

The decree in question legalizes the denial of freedom of conscience, which has resulted in an increase in religious persecution and turned the Catholic Church into the main target of the dictatorship's abuses.

These actions are evidence of, beforehand, the FSLN's lack of political will to comply with the commitments embodied in the Contadora Document, which is to be signed soon. They constitute an act of mockery and scorn toward the governments that believe in the alleged willingness of the Managua regime to contribute to the pacification of the region and are a prelude to the manner in which these agreements will be complied with.

The Sandinist military dictatorship plans to smother the Nicaraguan people's hope for freedom with death. It has hardened its position in the Contadora negotiations and is preparing to make false concessions that will not solve the crisis in the region because, as the UNO has said, THERE WILL NOT BE PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA IF THERE IS NO PEACE IN NICARAGUA [capitalized passage published in boldface].

UNO denies any validity and legitimacy to the decree that suppresses the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people. It condemns the persecution and violence that have been unleashed against the Catholic Church. It also denounced this new maneuver by the FSLN's military dictatorship before the Contadora governments and international public opinion.

UNO reasserts its unwavering determination to watch over compliance with the human rights as well as the individual and social guarantees of the Nicaraguan people and will use every political, diplomatic, and military means to do so. UNO will not give up in its efforts to restore the rights and freedoms to the Nicaraguans that the FSLN has completely denied to them.

CARBALLO VIEWS RECENT STATE, CHURCH MEETING

PA022338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Msgr Bismarck Carballo, spokesman for the Managua Archbishopric's Curia, has told AFP that representatives from the government and the Catholic Church's hierarchy met on 28 October to seek ways to normalize relations, but that no agreement was reached.

Carballo did not say who attended the meeting, which was part of the meetings delegates from the two sides have been holding since December 1984.

Church-state relations entered their most critical stage since the triumph of the revolution in 1979 when the authorities seized the first edition of the biweekly IGLESIA, raided one Curia office, detained 12 seminarians, and closed Radio Catolica for 2 days. According to the government, some sectors within the hierarchy were conducting activities against the revolution, in violation of the 15 October emergency decree which suspended individual rights for 1 year. The church hierarchy labeled the decree "an attempt to silence or corner the Church and its evangelical message."

Carballo said that the offices of the Archbishopric's Social Welfare Committee [Comite de Promocion Social Arquidiocesana] are still occupied by the state security, although he acknowledged that Radio Catolica went back on the air this weekend after being closed for 48 hours for allegedly violating the censorship of the government, which has been in effect since 1982.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. STAND ON PERUVIAN DEBT

FL061508 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Republic of Cuba's Government expresses its strongest protest against the recent decision by U.S. authorities to declare credits derived from the Peruvian foreign debt as value impaired. The decision adopted by the Reagan administration is an arrogant, brutal response to the Peruvian Government's position that, in defense of its national economy, it has agreed to limit to its possibilities in an attempt to prevent the collapse of the Peruvian national economy, which would occur with the complete payment of those debt services under the brutal conditions under which it was incurred and under the current circumstances of international economic crisis.

The Peruvian Government's position in view of the IMF's demands condemning the peoples of debtor countries to greater unemployment and poverty in order to fulfill the payment of the debt has already provoked public threats from several U.S. Administration officials.

Washington would never have taken reprisals against Belaunde Terry's obliging and docile government, despite the fact that the former Peruvian Government had not paid its interest on the debt in months. However, Washington decided to impose sanctions on Peru's current government to hinder the approval of new loans and force it to change its position before creditors.

The Government of Cuba's declaration continues, saying that the U.S. Administration's dictum also constitutes a virtual threat to all Latin American countries that must face the dilemma of either not fulfilling the onerous terms imposed by their foreign debt or allowing their economies to become paralysed. Victims of unfair trade, protectionism, and withdrawal of the capitalist countries' foreign trade, the Latin American peoples will sink lower into backwardness, illiteracy, unemployment, and disease.

The Cuban Government's declaration, which appeared today on the front page of our party's official organ, ends this way: The Cuban Government believes that the aggression against Peru demands a response by our governments and peoples. While expressing the solidarity of the Cuban people, the Cuban Government expresses its certainty that Peru will not be alone in this confrontation with Washington's arrogant stance.

CEREMONY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

FL070315 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0132 GMT on 7 November carries live coverage from the Lazaro Pena Theater in Havana of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions' ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution. The ceremony starts with the playing of the Cuban and Soviet national anthems. An unidentified Havana television staff announcer at 0126 GMT introduces Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Katushev, who speaks in Russian with simultaneous translation into Spanish.

Katushev traces the historical background of the October Revolution and then describes the revolution under the guidance of Lenin. He describes advances achieved under the revolution and further advances expected in agricultural production, housing starts, founding of new industries, etc. He describes social advances, increased industrial production, increased investment, and expected increases in per capita income.

He speaks of the new 5-year plan, with increased availability of fuel, increased labor discipline, and greater social participation of the masses. He refers to Soviet Chairman Gorbachev's guidelines for the new 5-year plan and details the indisputable advantages of socialism as illustrated by the USSR, and its economic and social equality. He attacks capitalism, alleging virtual enslavement of the impoverished, lack of opportunity, and human want under capitalism.

He then cites the rights of the working class in the USSR, the right of nations to self-determination, and the right of the peoples to live in peace. He speaks of the right to work and the elimination of unemployment in socialist countries and of increased access to housing in the USSR. He contrasts this situation with the situation in the United States, where the worker is exploited by the ruling elite, with the rich becoming ever richer and the poor ever poorer. He refers to the decrease in social expenditures under the Reagan administration, to 35 million U.S. citizens living below the poverty line, to the Latin American foreign debt of more than $95 billion, to human rights violations in the FRG and other unidentified European nations, and to further human rights violations in South Africa and in Central American and Latin American nations.

He describes the process of national liberation that began with the defeat of Nazi fascism and the appearance of the first free nation in America: Cuba. He then refers to the economic integration of the USSR and Cuba, identifying a series of plants and powerhouses being built or enlarged in Cuba with Soviet aid.

He notes the friendly relations between Gorbachev and Castro, the visit to Cuba of Comrade Shevardnadze, the fraternal relations between the two countries, and the traditional internationalism formulated by Lenin, which, he says, the USSR will never betray.

He then turns to the subject of the U.S. foreign debt and trade deficit and the attempts of the imperialists to deny the rights of other peoples, presenting as examples the Vietnam war, the invasion of Grenada, the economic blockade of Cuba, and the unprecedented arms race, the goal of which is to undermine the economy of the USSR. He says attempts to destroy any part of the socialist achievement throughout the world will fail.

He refers to Soviet decisions not to use nuclear arms first and to suspend deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, and to Gorbachev's peace and disarmament offers. He says the USSR does not accept the inevitability of nuclear war.

He refers to the struggle of the fraternal Cuban people to achieve economic progress, saying that nothing can stop the successful march of the Cuban people, captained by Fidel Castro. He says the earth's progressive forces, including the USSR, will always support Cuba. At 0206 GMT he ends his 30-minute speech with vivas to Cuba and its leadership.

At 0207 GMT Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, is introduced and begins to speak. He speaks of the cruiser Aurora and the triumph of the proletarian revolution in czarist Russia. He rapidly traces the triumph of the revolution under Lenin and the early years of his revolutionary government. He speaks of the consolidation of the Soviet state, the opposition of the imperialist states, the 3-year Soviet struggle against the interventionist states, and the construction of a new society and of a new national defense. He speaks of agrarian reform and other advances achieved by the Soviet people prior to World War II. He then describes Hitlerian Germany's invasion of the USSR and the ensuing struggle to defeat Nazi Germany.

He notes the USSR's present peace policy and reactionary imperialism's plan to install weapons in space. He refers to this month's U.S.-USSR summit meeting in Geneva, the USSR's unilateral suspension of atomic testing, and U.S. deployment of Pershing missiles in Europe. He said the United States continues to support Israel against the PLO and counterrevolutionaries in Angola and Central America.

He says that the commemoration of another anniversary of the October Revolution has profound meaning for Cuba, because without Soviet aid Cuba could not have built socialism only 90 miles from the United States. He insists on the importance of Soviet aid and traces the continuing opposition of the United States to the present Cuban Government. He says relations between Cuba and the USSR will never be broken. He speaks of the friendship that exists between the Cuban and Soviet peoples and of the support the people of Lenin have given Cuba and its Government during the past 25 years.

He says that the friendship between Cuba and USSR will become ever stronger. At 0238 GMT he ends his speech with vivas to the USSR and to international proletarianism.

The camera gives a panoramic view of the stage and of the theater, and the transmission ends at 0240 GMT.

UN DISCUSSION OF CAMBODIA CRITICIZED

FL061920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cuba has called the discussion at the United Nations on the Cambodian situation fake and futile and said that once more the General Assembly has been dragged into an unscrupulous activity. The Cuban delegation to the UN asserted that those who instigate and promote these discussions have a different aim, which is to obtain the UN's protection for their interventionist policies in Cambodian matters.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION MET BY POLITBURO MEMBERS

FL011426 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] In response to an invitation from the Communist Party of Cuba, an Ethiopian delegation has arrived in Havana headed by Legesse Asfaw, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chief of the organization department. They were greeted at the airport by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Division General Sixto Batista Santana, member and alternate member of the Cuban Politburo.

Official Visits Isle of Youth

FL051910 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Legesse Asfaw, Workers' Party of Ethiopia Politburo and Secretariat member, and the delegation he heads have toured the Isle of Youth with Armando Manresa, party 1st secretary in that territory. The delegation visited several places of interest on the special municipality, including the Mengistu Haile-Mariam school, where over 1,000 Ethiopian students who are being trained in various specialities welcomed the distinguished visitor.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING NAMES MAYNARD DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

FL042234 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Oct 85 p 1

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling today advised Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash to appoint Foreign Affairs and Tourism Minister Clement Maynard to the post of deputy prime minister. Mr Maynard replaces Mr Arthur Hanna, who resigned as deputy prime minister last year after 17 years in the wake of the commission of inquiry into drug running and corruption, saying that his conscience would not permit him to continue as a cabinet member. Announcement of the appointment was made last night by Prime Minister Pindling at the ruling Progressive Liberal Party's 30th annual convention being held this week at the Polaris Hall, Holiday Inn, Paradise Island.

"In recognition of his efforts and his services and in appreciation of his wise counsel, I am happy to tell you tonight fellow delegates, that tomorrow morning I will advise his excellency the governor-general to designate the minister of foreign affairs and tourism as deputy prime minister," Sir Lynden declared. The prime minister's announcement, in the presence of a smiling Mr Hanna, who is also PLP deputy leader, drew a two minute standing ovation from over 2,000 wildly cheering delegates and supporters.

Mr Maynard, 58, was one of scores of cabinet ministers, civil servants, other workers and organizations praised by the prime minister for the role they had played to contribute to the success of the recent Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting [CHOGM] held here Oct 16-22. The new deputy prime minister has already been named leader of the government in the House of Assembly, one of the three positions Mr Hanna resigned on October 8, 1984 [date as published] charging that the government had compromised its principles following allegations of corruption in high places at the commission of inquiry. It is being speculated that Mr Maynard, who headed the preparations for CHOGM, might be nominated today to contest the post of deputy leader, which Mr Hanna has held for over 20 years and is his last remaining stronghold in the party.

HANNA ASKED PINDLING TO JOIN HIM IN RESIGNING

FL042250 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[By Colin Higgins]

[Excerpts] Before resigning as deputy prime minister, Arthur Hanna suggested to Prime Minister Pindling that they both resign and assist the Progressive Liberal Party in selecting new leadership. "We cannot and must not allow all that we have worked for, stood for and achieved to go down the drain through and by the selfish acts of a small clique who operate for their own ends at the expense of us and our country," Mr Hanna told the 30th National Convention of his party last night in the Polaris Hall of the Holiday Inn. The former deputy prime minister told the convention "we" must come to grips with the effects of the evidence of the 1983 commission of inquiry into drug trafficking and related corruption on "the unity and solidartiy of his organization."

In the course of his 25-30 minute address he told the packed hall, "a leader or deputy leader must have the unqualified confidence of almost all his colleagues.

"This is precisely why I suggested at the time quite honestly to the leader prior to my resignation -- sometime prior to my resignation -- that both he and I under the circumstances -- ought to -- both he and I ought to have resigned our offices and assist the party in selecting new leadership."

A source close to the situation said today that Mr Hanna approached Prime Minister Pindling because he felt that revelations in the commission hearing had so compromised the prime minister that Mr Hanna, having been his deputy for so long, would not be able to escape untouched and, therefore, they should both step down. He felt, said the source, that not only should Pindling go, but that he (Hanna) should also go.

In an address loudly hailed by certain sections of the wall-to-wall audience and characterised by a slow, quiet, yet firm delivery, the Anne's Town representative declined the nomination for the deputy leadership of the PLP. Delegates were told that over the last two years, the party has been "under attack and we have spent most of that time defending ourselves. If we hope to retain the reins of power we must now look beyond that and put our own political case to the Bahamians. And we must do so truthfully and we must do so postively." As applause greeted Mr Hanna's words, he continued, "we must come to grips for instance with the effects of the evidence of the commission of inquiry upon the unity and solidarity of his organisation." He said the PLP party has allowed the opposition Free National Movement to interpret for the public what the commission report says.

"And in doing so they have been able to place their own interpretation upon the commission's findings. It is high time we deal with these issues arising from the commission of inquiry report. And believe me," said Mr Hanna, "they will not go away. Indeed the party at some time must, and it still has yet to take a position on the commission's report, on the report from the national drug task force. We must not forget," said Mr Hanna, "that the PLP government appointed those bodies and the government has publicly stated that it accepts both reports.

DOMINICA

LIBYAN MONEY 'USED FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITES'

FL042320 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 26 Oct 85 p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] Libya has been providing money and arms to radicals in Caribbean Basin countries since 1980, a recent TRIBUNE investigation has confirmed. According to the investigation, Libya's Islamic leader, Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, is determined to encourage radical activity in this part of the world which would break down Western influence and institutions so that he can spread his own philosophy for world socialism.

In an interview with THE TRIBUNE earlier in the week, Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles spoke of the threat she feels Libya and North Korea pose to the security of small Caribbean states, including her own small country, the most northerly island of the windwards in the Caribbean Sea. Miss Charles, who was instrumental in America's military intervention in Grenada in 1983 following a blood coup in which Maurice Bishop was murdered, strongly suspects that the Dominican opposition party receives a great deal of its funding from Libya. She said that Libyan agents appear to work through Islamic movements.

Although she cannot prove it, Miss Charles firmly believes that Rosie Douglas, brother of Dominican opposition leader Michael Douglas, receives funding from Libya on behalf of his brother's Labour Party. She said that Douglas makes frequent visits to Panama and, while he "hasn't worked a day in his life, he lives better than you or I." It was Rosie Douglas, according to TRIBUNE sources, who orchestrated a meeting of Caribbean leftist leaders in Curacao from August 23-26. The Libyans picked up the tab, including the round trip air fare of all "delegates."

Miss Charles did not know about the Curacao meeting, but she said Douglas has arranged similar meetings in other parts of the Caribbean and so, therefore, news of the August conference did not surprise her. Dominica's Prime Minister Charles said that Rosie Douglas spends a lot of money. "He says, of course, that he lectures in the States. That's how he makes his money. I'm very dubious. He seems to go to Panama much more than he goes to the States," she said.

She said that Libya and North Korea have denied that they are active in Dominica.

Douglas, who won his seat in the last election by 67 votes, at the last moment brought in 70 Dominicans working in Guadaloupe, who were on the electoral roll, to vote. He paid for their air fare.

Asked where she thought Douglas got the money from, Miss Charles replied: "Well, he certainly didn't get it from Dominica. Even though he got some contributions from businessmen, I don't think that was sufficient. I'd say Rosie Douglas is closely connected with the Libyans. He's the one who gets the funding for everything. And, of course, the money counts," she added wryly.

Miss Charles's government has officially refused to accept scholarships for students to attend university in Libya and Cuba. The government firmly believes in freedom of movement and, therefore, cannot stop students from accepting the scholarships. However, the government does nothing to assist these students. Miss Charles said her government is working very hard at getting as many scholarships as it can from other countries "because if the choice is given, we have found that a student who is not ideologically bent one way or another, he would prefer going to a Western country."

Miss Charles was not aware that a leftist English speaking newspaper has been started in Barbados which is directed at the Eastern Caribbean, but nor was she surprised to hear it. She said that this type of paper is a movement to influence young people. She said the CARIBBEAN TIMES in London is a similar type of publication.

Miss Charles said that any upset in the French West Indian islands -- being incited by Libyan backed separatist movements -- is a threat to Dominica and the rest of the Caribbean. "The thing is, Dominica is too small a country. So you have a threat all the time and this is the insecurity of small states. We haven't got the resources to follow up on these dangers," Miss Charles said. She felt that these matters should be spoken about and criticised as often as possible. She said that once when she spoke out against Libya, what she had to say was denied not by the government but through an agent of an Islamic movement.

"We seem to forget that Qadhdhafi is a communist," she said. Qadhdhafi's ability to exert Libya's influence weakens the further away the threatened area is from Tripoli, THE TRIBUNE investigation shows. But the fact remains, Libyan money is attractive to radicals in poor parts of the world like the Caribbean and Central America. But the money comes with strings attached -- it must be used for terrorist activities, THE TRIBUNE was told.

GRENADA

BLAIZE WANTS U.S. SUPPORT TO CONTINUE

FL051555 Bridgetown CANA in English 1514 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, Nov 5, CANA -- Prime Minister Herbert Blaize of Grenada wants the United States to continue its support for his Eastern Caribbean democracy so that there is no opening for the communists to come back, according to the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) here.

USIA said that in an exclusive interview while he was in Washington for medical treatment last month, Blaize said he had conveyed to President Reagan the gratitude of the people of Grenada (for the 1983 U.S.-led military intervention to restore order after a bloody leftist coup), and to discuss the fact that we are pursuing our goal toward settling the economy. I also met with a number of congressmen who seem to understand that the United States invested a great deal in that rescue. These congressmen also seem to understand that if by any chance the enthusiasm of the United States and its people were to wean, it could give the opening for the communists to come back. So these congressmen have undertaken the task of keeping their constituents alert.

Blaize, who was elected in December of 1984 in the first election on Grenada since the mid-1970's after four years of Marxist rule, said he has used his time here to seek out new investment and aid for Grenada. He said his administration was giving top priority to updating the country's infra-structure to attract new ventures. The economic recovery is to be determined by the strength of the infra-structure, he said. We are doing quite a lot in this area, mainly thanks to the United States assistance in building our roads, putting electricity in the country and helping us give emphasis to tourism.

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), he indicated, was charged with attracting new business ventures to the island, and with assuring potential investors about the favourable political and socio-economic climate of the country.

While we busy ourselves in building a sounder infra-structure, we needed someone to provide answers to potential investors, that's what the corporation is doing, he added. Blaize said the new Ramada hotel, due to open in December, marks the beginning of what he called a tourist magnet; it also points to the credibility the country is enjoying, he added. Still, he said, our needs are vast. We are encouraging Grenadians living in the United States to return and train their compatriots. We need to have a strongly educated population.

The second anniversary of the joint Caribbean-U.S. rescue mission is celebrated October 25, and the Grenadian Prime Minister said that despite Marxist-Leninist ghosts, the island was enjoying a new-found feeling of freedom. Under the previous regime, freedom of speech was curtailed, he said. Now we have half a dozen newspapers saying all sorts of things. The feeling of democracy and freedom has returned to Grenada. We insist not only on democracy, but on parliamentary democracy.

On the future of his New National Party and his staying in office as prime minister and head of the party, Blaize said, I plan to stay for as long as I have the support of the party, which is such a young party (that) its future is certainly long and promising.

JAMAICA

SEAGA RECEIVES JLP'S FORMAL ENDORSEMENT

FL041730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1658 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 4, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga received a resounding formal endorsement from the top policy-making arm of the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) for his austere monetarist policies when the standing committee held a weekend retreat. The resolution endorsing Seaga's policies as sound, sensible and correct came against the backdrop of growing independent criticism of the government's economic strategy and opposition calls for fresh elections. However, press reports today indicated plans for some changes at the deputy leadership level of the party, in a bid to sharpen its image and rebuild confidence. Observers say that the show of unity virtually ensured that the resolutions will be further rubber stamped, when a wider segment of the party meets this weekend and at the full annual conference on November 23-24.

The standing committee was called together to review the JLP's five years in government. The resolution stated that the government and the party should continue to take the necessary steps to bring about a greater understanding of its policies among the Jamaican public, a party statement said. The policies include an opening up of the Jamaican economy to imports, removal of price controls and subsidies, big cuts in government spending, public sector layoffs, tight credit and devaluations in the local dollar. Living standards have fallen because of the policies, and even former close associates and supporters of Seaga's conservative administration have been calling for a review.

A second searching look at our economic policies is necessary at this time..., former Bankers' Association President Ron Sasso and one-time unofficial Seaga adviser said in a recent speech. We know that good sense must reign if we are to hold the centre together, but at the same time there seems to be a preoccupation with balancing the budget and meeting IMF criteria, he added.

Robert Lightbourne, a former JLP minister and an older statesman here, said last week that only the most stupid and starry-eyed of sycophants could put faith in the government's plea for more time to deliver the economic goods.

Nonetheless, Seaga in a parliamentary speech Wednesday said he would forge ahead with his policies, though he was having talks with the IMF with a view to softening the pace and character of adjustment. Jamaica is seeking a waiver from the fund to continue the programme after a failure of September's economic performance tests under the US 115 million dollar loan agreement signed in June. The granting of a waiver normally means additional austerity. Seaga, who since 1981 has dutifully implemented IMF programmes, has in recent times been critical of the pace of adjustment and has called for change.

Having gone down the wicket with adopted World Bank and IMF policy strategies, he now seeks to extricate himself by pleading, so long after the event, that the IMF medicine is too harsh, wrote University of the West Indies political scientist and political commentator, Professor Carl Stone, in today's GLEANER newspaper.

However, according to the JLP, the standing committee, which includes members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, congratulated the government on its skillful handling of the economy and avoiding massive disruptions in the face of a major fallout in the key bauxite-alumina sector since 1981. Over half billion American dollars had been lost since then, the party noted.

The standing committee sympathised with the public sector employees who have lost their jobs and regretted the inability of the government to offer better pay to employees, but concluded that there was no alternative...under the existing circumstances. However, party sources did say that some parliamentarians did speak sharply of the level of hurt in their constituencies.

THE GLEANER newspaper today quoted a source which it said was close to the party, as saying that there would be a shake-up in the deputy leadership at the annual conference later this month. It is felt that the present deputy leaders have been doing no party work resulting in the appearance of one-man leadership..., the unidentified source was quoted as saying. Seaga is often accused here of concentrating power in his own hands.

The present leaders of the party are Agriculture Minister Percival Broderick, Public Utilities and Transport Minister Pearnel Charles, Social Security Minister Neville Lewis and his junior minister Enid Bennet.

ST CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

U.S. AMBASSADOR FOCUSES ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

FL061715 Bridgetown CANA in English 1631 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Nov 6, CANA -- The Barbados-based United States Ambassador to St Kitts and Nevis Thomas Anderson was leaving here today after meeting with Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds for talks focusing on American developmental assistance to the twin island nation, an official statement said.

Priority areas discussed were the U.S.-funded basic human needs programme, an ongoing soil conservation project and a multi-million dollar scheme to open up some 800 acres of the southeast peninsula for tourism and agriculture development, the government statement said. The estimated cost of all three projects is U.S. 8 million dollars.

A feasibility study of the southeast peninsula, which consisted of an environmental assessment, was already completed and the project was expected to come on stream by mid-1986, government said. The construction of a community centre and the extension of a hospital in the town of Sandy Point are projects which are scheduled to get underway shortly under the basic human needs programme. The soil conservation project discussed entails the terracing of agricultural lands in St Kitts and the development of surface water resources in Nevis.

The U.S. ambassador also held discussions yesterday with the local Organisation of American States (OAS) director Belden Bell and Taiwan's resident Charge d'Affaires George Tuan.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CARRINGTON ELECTED ACP SECRETARY GENERAL

FL060330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 5, CANA -- Trinidadian Edwin Carrington has been elected to the post of Secretary General of the General Secretariat of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries, the government here announced tonight. A statement from the External Affairs Ministry said Carrington was elected by the council of ACP ministers on October 25.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

7-9 NOV CONTADORA MEETING IN PANAMA CANCELLED

PA062143 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2108 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Panama City, 6 Nov (DPA) -- The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has announced that the meeting of Contadora Group and Central American deputy foreign ministers and plenipotentiaries scheduled for 7, 8, and 9 November on Contadora Island has been cancelled. The brief announcement states that "there will be no meeting on 7, 8, and 9 November" and adds that "the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers will be in Luxenburg on 10 November for the meeting with the EEC and will hold an extraordinary session on Wednesday, 13 November, to analyze the effort to instrumentalize the Central American peace document." The deadline established by Contadora and the Central American foreign ministers for the signing of the peace and cooperation document expires on 20 November.

VENEZUELA

LUSINCHI ON CONTADORA, GUYANA OAS ENTRY

PA062159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said today that Contadora expects the United States and the USSR "to abide by the request from the international community not to intervene in Central America." President Lusinchi spoke informally with reporters when he gave his year-end salute to the military garrisons at Yaracuy, Trujillo, and Lara states, northwest of the capital.

Asked about the Central American situation, Lusinchi said that Venezuela's position "is very clear. We have a solid leadership in Contadora, and the Venezuelan position is respected in that regard." He reiterated that Venezuela has been "an active mediator of good faith together with Mexico, Panama, and Colombia. "We hope," he added, "that the factors involved in the Central American crisis, including the regional factors as well as the extraregional or extracontinental, the United States and the USSR to be more specific, will abide by the request of the international community not to intervene in the area."

Discussing the Guatemalan elections, he said that the Soviet news agency TASS published some appraisals that do not correspond to reality because the Guatemalan people made a showing that deserves the support of all. He added that he has direct information that there was a massive and peaceful turnout, despite threats from the two extremes of a possible sabotage of the elections.

Asked about the entry of Guyana into the OAS and the differences that could arise regarding the Venezuelan territorial claim over the Essequibo region, Lusinchi replied that the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry is handling this issue with due discretion. "Facting the possibility of an OAS assembly, we do not consider it wise to advance an opinion on that problem."

Referring to the $0.40 drop per barrel in the price of Venezuelan heavy crude, he said it will not have significant fiscal repercussions. Venezuela depends on more than 80 percent of its oil revenues to carry out its budget plans. Any drop in prices or poduction considerably affects Venezuela's economy. However, the chief of state pointed out that his Social Democratic government "has a reasonably optimistic vision" in relation to oil possibilities and the fulfillment of budget objectives.